

misconception in the popular estimate of the amount of the evil.

A very great proportion of all the curacies in England are filled with men to whom the emolument is a matter of subordinate importance. They are filled by young gentlemen who have recently left college, who of course are able to subsist as they have subsisted for seven years before, and who are glad to have an opportunity, on any terms, of acquiring a practical familiarity with the duties of their profession. They move away from them to higher situations as vacancies occur; and make way for a new race of ecclesiastical apprentices. To those men, the smallness of the appointment is a grievance of no very great magnitude; nor is it fair, with relation to them, to represent the ecclesiastical order as degraded by the indigence to which some of its members are condemned. With regard, again, to those who take curacies merely as a means of subsistence, and with the prospect of remaining permanently in that situation, it is certain that by far the greater part of them are persons born in a very humble rank in society, and accustomed to no greater opulence than that of an ordinary curate. There are scarcely any of those persons who have taken a degree in an university, and not very many who have resided there at all. Now, the son of a small Welsh farmer, who works hard every day for less than 40/- a year, has no great reason to complain of degradation or disappointment, if he get from 50/- to 100/- for a moderate portion of labour one day in seven. The situation, accordingly, is looked upon by these people as extremely eligible; and there is a great competition for curacies, even as they are now provided. The amount of the evil, then, as to the curates themselves, cannot be considered as very enormous, when there are so few who either actually feel, or are entitled to feel, much discontent on the subject. The late regulations about residence, too, by diminishing the total number of curates, will obviously throw that office chiefly into the hands of the well educated and comparatively independent young men, who seek for the situation rather for practice than whole life. Sir Allan Apsley at last procured an order for permitting him to walk a certain time every day on the beach; but this mitigation came too late. A sort of aguish fever, brought on by damp and confinement, had settled on his constitution; and, in little more than a month after his removal from the Tower, he was delivered by death from the mean and cowardly oppression of those whom he had always disdained either to flatter or betray.

England should be proud, we think, of having given birth to Mrs Hutchinson and her husband; and chiefly because their characters

IRETON,

A Poem.

BY THOMAS BAILEY.
of Nottingham

“Let me alone, that I may speak, and let come on me what *will*.”
JOB.

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TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD JOHN RUSSELL,
THIS
POEM
IS
RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,
BY
THE AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E.

THE following Poem was suggested in an excursion one afternoon to Attenburrow, a village on the banks of the Trent, about five miles south-west of Nottingham, the birth-place of the well known Republican, GENERAL IRETON.

If, in the contemplation of the character of that illustrious man, and in the indulgence of feelings excited by a consideration of the great struggle in which he bore so distinguished a part, the author has been led, in the progress of this poem, to animadvert strongly on the state of society as existing in some countries; or to avow sentiments peculiarly favourable to forms of popular government, as opposed to absolute monarchy;—he assures the reader it is not with any wish or intention to weaken the bonds which hold society together, or to excite to discontent or insubordination those classes of the community dependent on labour for their support. His object has been to shew mankind, that their vices and follies are the real cause of their degradation;—that good morals, springing from right principles, form the only sure foundation of civil liberty; and that the men who would found an improvement of the social system, on any other basis than

that of an improved moral and intellectual condition of the people, can only enter on a course of fearfully hazardous experiments: rationally hoping for nothing but to reap from the crimes of others, a harvest of contempt and execration as their own portion.

The true patriot is he who aims to elevate the tone of morals among his fellow citizens,—to excite them to a just respect for themselves,—

“And teach, by virtue, man to break his chains.”

This was the true spirit of the eminent reformers of the age of Charles the first. They had undertaken the important work of settling the national character and institutions, at a period when men’s minds generally were bent on obtaining an improvement of their social condition—and an extensive toleration of religious opinions: and to accomplish the great benefits their sedate and comprehensive minds contemplated, they strove to induce among all classes, severe and independent habits of thinking and feeling in reference to politics and religion: without which they knew it would be in vain to attempt to abolish the pageantry and frivolity connected with kingly government, that they had begun to despise; or to supersede the heathenish rites and vain ceremonies of outward religion, the reliques of popery, which their souls abhorred; by those spiritual and devout exercises of the mind that themselves practised, and which they conscientiously believed the good of society required, and the laws of God enjoined.* Among the patriots no one

* Just as the above remarks were going to press, a friend put into the author’s hands, William Godwin’s History of the Commonwealth—a work which he has just cause to regret he had not the good fortune to become acquainted with earlier: as many useful hints and much interesting matter

was more deeply imbued with this sublime spirit, nor partook more largely of the generous enthusiasm it excited, than **HENRY IRETON**, whose inflexible virtue, after the apparent defection of Cromwell, formed the basis on which rested the darling hopes of all the virtuous and enlightened reformers of his day.

In pursuing the train of thought connected with his subject, the author has been led to touch upon the comparative value of republicanism and monarchy, as conducive in the spirit of their institutions, to advance that perfectibility of the social system which he believes it the duty of every true patriot steadily to pursue. And he could not blink the question so far, (claiming to give an honest opinion) as to refrain from avowing that upon the abstract question of theoretical preference he is decidedly favourable to republicanism; at the same time declaring, unequivocally and unreservedly, that he will yield to no man in a cheerful, cordial, and loyal attachment and obedience to the mixed government under which he lives; identified as it is with the most generous feelings of his countrymen; and calculated, as in his conscience he believes it to be, to promote in a superlative

might have been afforded him both for his preface and notes: but he cannot deny himself the pleasure of transcribing the following passage, so ably corroborative of the opinions advanced above, as well as in other parts of the preface to his poem.

“ Religion,” says Mr. Godwin, “ with them (the patriots) was a serious consideration, a topic which they were disposed to treat with good faith, and in earnest. They were sincere patriots to the best of their judgment, anxious to promote the substantial welfare of their fellow-creatures. They knew that there can be no real liberty, and no good political government, without morality; and they believed that the morality of the various members of the community intimately depended upon their religious creed, and upon the character and conduct of the ministers of the national religion.

degree the glory and happiness of a people with such habits and dispositions; and above all with such a condition of moral and intellectual attainment, as characterizes the community of Englishmen. Nor will he shrink from avowing, that, individually, he should feel himself necessitated by a sense of duty, unresistingly (as far as relates to the employment of physical means,) to obey any form of government, however despotic, under which he should live, so long as such government had the support and approbation of the decided majority of his fellow citizens. It might be his duty to **SUFFER** in bearing an honourable testimony against tyrants and tyranny; but at this point, in his individual capacity he must stop;—though acting in concert with the true *vox-populi*, in resistance to the encroachments of ambitious power, or the exactions of established despotism, he would not stop at any thing short of its certain abridgement or final extinction.

To this spirit in our ancestors we owe the revolutions of 1640 and 1688—as individuals they suffered long and grievously for the sake of conscience, and the rights of man in civil society: but individual suffering became at last so identified with the general feeling of disgust and indignation at the despotism of the government, that its character ceased longer to be that of private suffering, or its remonstrance or resistance the effect of personal consideration: hence a legitimate opposition to authority on that great principle, that the public weal forms the only true measure of political allegiance, was aroused; sanctioning such an appeal to force, as under other circumstances, would have been justly stigmatized as treason and rebellion. And it is worthy of remark, that, principally to these two great events, as regenerating the political constitution of our country, and unfettering the con-

science and intellect of man ; are owing, under providence, most of those stupendous discoveries in science—and those sublime achievements of philanthropy, which are rapidly changing in our day, the moral aspect of the whole world.

That so much real and permanent good was accomplished by these events, is a decisive proof that the minds of Englishmen were fitted to receive and improve the benefits of them ; and, of consequence, that a high degree of criminality attached to the men whose devotion to antiquated principles of civil government,—and superstitious veneration for the high prerogatives of barbarous ages, caused them to close their eyes against the light of truth, by which they were surrounded, and to lift their impious, but puny arms against the spirit inspired by heaven for the moral improvement of its creatures : for whilst there must always exist in the previous habits and attainments of nations, a qualification for the rational enjoyment of liberty, in order to prevent it from becoming a curse rather than a blessing ; there ought always to prevail in governments a disposition to concede so much as the people know how properly to use ;—if this principle form a constituent in the rule of any government, it signifies not by what name it is called—it is strictly a popular form of government, exercising its powers for the good of the people : if not, it is essentially despotic—employing the resources of the state for its own aggrandizement :—and will certainly be overturned at some moment of peculiar excitation, by the natural efforts made by the people, to render their social condition analogous to that improved moral and intellectual condition, subsisting at the period of such excitation—nor ought it, nor can it be otherwise : nor needs there any thing more than this simple principle to explain all popular revol-

lutions, at least, such as have occurred in modern times. To claim for civil government under any name a right to withstand this principle, is to insult the moral Governor of the universe, and to libel human nature by advocating the divine right of governors to rule in unrighteousness. To enjoy liberty, nations in their individual, as well as collective capacity, must be wise and virtuous. Independence, it is true, requires neither the one nor the other of these high attainments; but *independence* is only the freedom of the savage state:—*liberty*, the rule of perfect society:—that happy condition, where man is only restrained in the exercise of what is injurious to others, or fatal to himself—where the laws necessitate no evil, and afford occasion for the greatest possible good of which the social institution is susceptible. Independence, mere independence,—founded on abstract considerations of the natural powers and propensities of man, irrespective of the moral effects of established habits and sophisticated institutions, appears to have been the object contemplated by the leaders in the late French revolution. *Liberty*,—rational liberty!—built on the firm basis of a refined morality, deduced from divine Truth and calculated to purify and exalt human nature, was the good sought for, by most of those men concerned in the subversion of the throne of the Stuarts. Yet have the memories of these men been assailed by the senseless cry of “hypocrites and fanatics,” in every age, by writers who were too timid or too passionate to take a sober view of their motives and actions: and yet in reality they were “men of whom the world was not worthy:”—philanthropists whose piety and genius broke open the sealed fountains of truth and happiness, long denied by the despotism of princes and the artifice of priests, to a suffering world;—but which thence

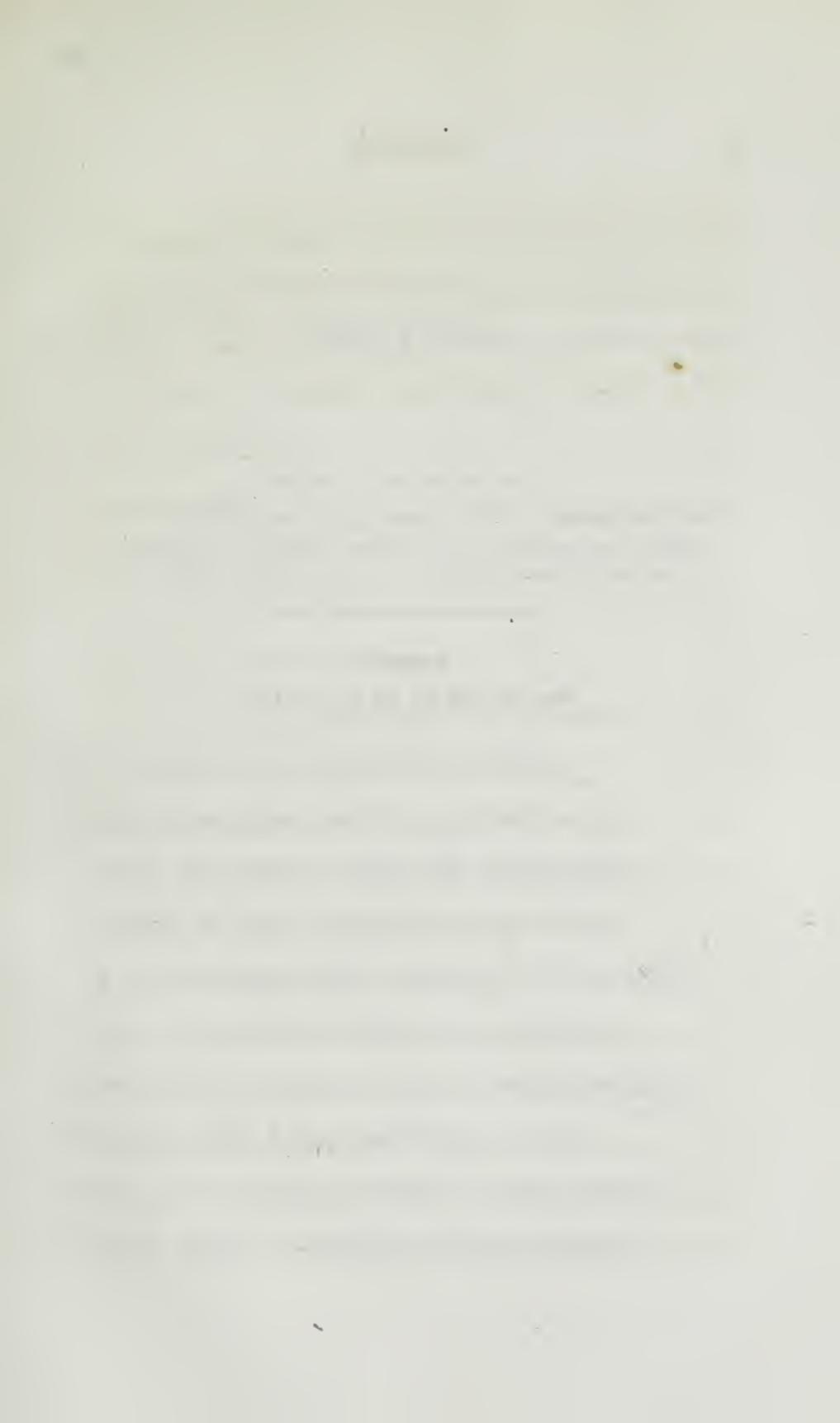
issuing from Britain, have irrigated the world with their majestic streams, and carried beauty and fertility into regions apparently doomed for ever, to the sterile dreariness of slavery and superstition. That they were *enthusiasts* may be granted: but to denounce enthusiasm in the cause of religion and liberty, (those great interests so intimately connected with the real glory and welfare of mankind,) is to imagine the overthrow of virtue, and to join in confederacy against the true dignity of human nature. Such conduct in the bulk of mankind, is as becoming as if the tortoise were to impeach the character of the noble courser, because in the strength of his power, he makes the earth to shake beneath him as he scours along the plain, and overleaps in his might the enclosure which circumscribes *his* limited vision.

It is the cant of despotism and infidelity to decry enthusiasm in the cause of religion and liberty: they dread its vivifying effects, as they detest the principles which give birth to its spirit; and therefore seek to render that contemptible in the eyes of their fellows, which puts to shame their own pretensions. What, it may be asked, was there in the degrading frivolity,—in the cold and cheerless scepticism introduced among Englishmen, at the restoration of the second Charles, which could kindle in the breasts of men enthusiasm? or compensate in any degree for the lofty hopes and generous darings of the Puritan heroes?—nothing!—absolutely nothing!—all feeling, except malevolence and voluptuousness, became congealed in the heart of man: and the nation presented the melancholy spectacle, of a people stricken with a general blight. It then became the fashion to ridicule the enthusiasm of the bye-gone days,—and to brand the reformers and their principles with terms of oblo-

quy and reproach :—they were called “hypocrites,”—“fanatics,”—“visionaries,” and “enthusiasts.” That the leaders of them were sincere, is abundantly proved by their general character for integrity, and the sacrifices they made to the cause in which they had engaged ;—that they were not “fanatics” is proved as far, at least, as respects the *Independents*, the true Republicans, by the liberality of their sentiments respecting religious toleration :—that they were not altogether visionary in their plans of government, may be demonstrated from the fact that the broad outline of policy marked out by them, still continues to be the land-marks of British policy ; and has been so ever since, both with respect to our intercourse with foreign nations and the conducting of our internal affairs :—and that their enthusiasm neither debased their morals, nor weakened the force of their discrimination nor judgment, the record of their comprehensive plans and vigorous operations satisfactorily testifies. Among those whose memories have shared the largest portion of this abuse General Ireton stands conspicuous. His uncompromising sternness of principle, and intrepidity of conduct naturally exposed him to this : nor is it to be wondered at that such a character, possessing so much compass,—so much originality, and diversity of feature, should be liable to misrepresentation : it is the error of weak or rash minds to distort what they cannot comprehend ; and to mistake their own crudities for imperfections in the sublime objects which they casually contemplate. The only cause for wonder would have been, if such a character as IRETON, had not been exposed to calumny and misrepresentation, by prejudiced persons, whose feeble or oblique vision rendered them unable to penetrate the slight mists with which error or inadvertency occasionally

dimmed the true light of his glory: ascribing to deliberate criminality, or designed hypocrisy, what in reality only arose from the defectibility of human nature. But is it wise?—is it generous?—is it just?—in Englishmen thus to insult the memories, and degrade the characters of men to whom they undoubtedly owe much of that stamina in their moral character, which has no nobly distinguished them among the nations of the earth? it cannot be! it is high time that society, in the expression of its language, and the indulgence of its opinions respecting them, reversed that attainder under which they were condemned by the frivolous and licentious generation which followed them. This was, as it were, conventionally done by the country at the revolution in 1688—when the Stuarts were decisively expelled the throne of these realms—and the foul infection of their name, allowed no more to pollute the annals of Britain: a most glorious achievement this; which deliberately recognizing by an act of legislation the real voice of the people, as the only basis of legitimate government laid “the divine right of kings” prostrate before “the majesty of the people;” and then reared in triumph in the portico of our constitution, as two beautiful pillars, the “Bill of Rights” and the “Act of Toleration:” thus opening a more noble entrance than had hitherto been enjoyed into that venerable edifice, reared by the conjoined efforts of a long succession of more illustrious patriots than ever graced the annals of any other country; that so Englishmen of every name and party might be admitted to take refuge in its sanctuary, and walk exulting in the light of its glory. The revolution of 1688 certainly removed the stigma, which, but for that event might have rested on the reformers of 1640 as traitors and rebels:—it gave them generally a title to our gratitude

and veneration ; and most happy will the author of this little work feel himself, if, in following so good an example, he may contribute in any degree, however small, to restore particularly to his just rank among the acknowledged worthies of Britain, one of the most illustrious of those patriots, his much abused countryman, HENYY IRETON.



ERRATA.

Page 10, line 12, for *has* read *have*.

IRETON.

“ It may be said, there wanted but little, perhaps only the
“ survivance of IRETON, to have made CROMWELL *intrinsically*,
“ as well as *splendidly* Great.” . . . *Mrs. Hutchinson’s Memoirs.*

AS nature lights in solitude, the blaze
Of the proud gem; and deep conceals its rays
Awhile, from human sight, till in full worth
It breaks at last, in splendor on the earth;
So in these shades, she, IRETON, (¹) lit thy mind,
With all the glories which adorn our kind;—
First struck the spark, which kindling into flame,
Wreathes with a light ineffable thy name.
Hero and Statesman;—Patriot! names rever’d!
Which singly, to mankind has long endear’d

The fame of others, center'd all in Thee;
Blent with true grace, and worn with dignity.
Though faction's breath thy glory overcast
(As fogs the sun), awhile, the shades have pass'd
Harmless away: for truth, with native might
Dispels the clouds of falsehood by her light.
Content I yield her Cato, now, to Rome;
Her Brutuses,—her Cassius,—nor become
Envious, that Greece Aristides can boast,—
Demosthenes, nor any of that host
Of glorious names, which blazon her fair page,
And swell the blast of fame through ev'ry age.
Whilst IRETON's lofty deeds, adorn the spot,
I call my home, my country; I will not
Covet the fame which other lands can give,
Nor age, nor place, o'er that in which I live.
Who prizes freedom, prizes those who bought
The precious rights;—whose valour for him wrought
This good supreme: and holds them dear to fame,
Though tyrants brand their memory with shame.

When, from the grave, the Patriot's limbs are torn, (*)
The despot's triumph, and the minion's scorn;
Like him, who would not rather rot in air,
Than with the slave a tomb of marble share?
Better the gibbet, and the high renown
The Patriot earns, than to sink slowly down
By shameful life, and fill a dastard's grave,
Scorn'd by the wise, the virtuous, and the brave;
And when remember'd, bear the curse of all
Whose gen'rous spirits scorn tyrannic thrall.
That there exists a slave, is the disgrace
Of man alone;—nature abhors the race:
The meanest thing she makes, of meaner life,
Will wage for liberty, perpetual strife:
Toils for itself alone, secure to find
That state of comfort suited to its kind.
It, to no fellow brute, deep rev'rence yields,
Who wastes the produce of an hundred fields;
Content to follow shiv'ring in his train,
The loyal victim of a tyrant's reign:

Nor, leagued with others, to provide a feast,
Brings slaughter'd herds to gorge some kingly beast;
Seeking no further bounty than to taste,
For all this toil, a morsel of the waste:
Then, weary, crouch and lick his wounds, o'erjoy'd
That a kind monarch has *his* strength employ'd,
To cat^h for the royal appetite,
And kept his sacred person from the fight.
Ask of the Beaver, Slave! what wholesome rules
Bind^s his community,—unknown to schools:
Inquire the rights he claims,—the law he gives,
In that society in which he lives?
He will instruct thee, 'tis for mutual good,
To share defence, and fellowship and food:—
That gen'ral benefit cements the tie,
Which binds his species in society.
Ask if he rears for some proud beast, a pile,
Secure and warm, and skulks himself, the while
Into a den, expos'd to pinching cold,
To damp and hunger, on the bare earth roll'd?

Content and cheerful so *that* worthless beast,
Which hunts not,—toils not, may profusely feast?
And learn, thy crimes, thy follies, fears, alone
Of all earth's varied beings, make thee own
A tyrant in thy equal;—whose control
O'erawes thy pow'rs, and fetters e'en thy soul.
The brute, content with what kind nature gives,
Guards his own rights, and thus, in freedom lives.
Or, if too weak for once, to guard the spoil,
He bars no right, nor lends himself to toil
Or hunt, that others may doze out the day,
And wake to riot on his proffer'd prey.
But myriad slaves of human kind, are found
To toil and sweat,—to cultivate the ground,
To spin, to weave, to mine, 'midst foetid air
And noxious damps,—to spend their lives with care
And grief oppress'd,—by penury bow'd down,
That some vile mortal's brows may wear a crown.
Yes! nations faint beneath this dead'ning blight!—
This mildew of oppression! in despite

Of nature's promptings, or of reason's call,
Bound by the spells of superstition's thrall.
A bigot priesthood,—or a venal train
Of selfish nobles, (such as govern Spain,)
Can shackle millions! boasted reas'ning kind!
And awe, through fear of ills unknown, the mind.
Heavens! how they creep,—and cringe,—and fawn,—
and fear
These earthly Gods—and meanly stoop to bear
Insult, aud slav'ry's yoke, to buy an hour
Of shameful life: whilst, in the lust of pow'r,
Their haughty despot sends his mandate forth,
And makes a prison-house of this fair earth:
Nor nobly dare to strike for Liberty,
And die for Truth,—but, with servility,
Shake like weak reeds which by the rivers stand,
And bend obsequious to the dread command.
But who is he, that through the mists of Time
Beams nobly forth, in look and port sublime,
Announc'd with benedictions on his name?
And title, fairest on the scroll of fame?

Before whom tyrants quake?—and conq'rors bow?
And haughty fav'rites sink their greatness low?
It is the Patriot! who when Danger frown'd,
And cruel foes his country hover'd round;
Whilst hearts grew faint,—and hands sunk weak with
fear,
As, stain'd with blood, the Conq'ror shook his spear,
And men, like herds of deer, when on the plain
A tiger darts, in terror sought to gain
The wood's dark fastness, or the mountain's side,—
Rallied their hopes; and taught them to abide
With manly courage the invader's blow,
And back the bolts of war hurl on th' astonish'd foe:—
It is the Patriot!—he who nobly dar'd,
(When Tyranny his iron sceptre rear'd,
And millions crouch'd,) to spurn his fierce command,
And rouse the spirit of his native land.
Intent to rescue, treading in the dust
The spite of factions,—rage of Kings,—and lust
Of haughty nobles, as the vineyard's waste
Is trodden down, by him, whose hopes are plac'd

On gath'ring a rich vintage,—firm he stood;
And sav'd his suff'ring Country by his blood.
Valiant to suffer! though his robe be red
With crimson spots, from those dark stains is shed
An odor, fragrant as the morning breeze
Wafted at spring time o'er the blossom'd trees;
Yea! sweeter far! for a great nation lives,
In joy and freedom, by the life it gives.
A Patriot's blood can make a holy shrine
Of meanest earth: with pow'r, as though divine,
Can melt the heart,—can blanch the cheek, or fire
The ardent spirit with exalted ire.
No spot so barren, by such life blood fed,
'Midst snow-capt rocks,—or where dull marshes
 spread,—
In forest glooms,—or splendid city's bound,
But hence is hail'd as consecrated ground.
Country, endear'd, assumes a lovelier hue,
And man, enfranchis'd, starts his race anew:
The pilgrim, wand'ring through some foreign clime,
Pensively led to mark the spoil of Time;

Beholds some widow'd city on the plain,
Who once led nations in her glorious train,
Espous'd of princes:—in whose days of mirth,
Kings sought her favor, from the ends of earth.
Whose armies, like thick clouds, around her throne
Waited, to make her royal mandates known:
And ships, shadow'd the sea—floating sublime
Like ocean demons:—linking clime to clime,
And land to land, in one vast, boundless sway,
They bade the world their lofty queen obey:
And at her feet laid down the gather'd spoil,
For which an hundred realms were doom'd to toil.
Now childless homes,—cold hearths,—forsaken halls,
Where ruin echoes to destruction's calls,—
Alone remain: the wand'rer asks, in grief,
Why widow'd ages, close the years of brief
And flitting glory, which once round her throne
Play'd, like the sunbeams through the loop holes thrown
Which time hath worn in temple, tow'r, and roof?
Because she heeded not the sage reproof

Of patriot warning!—but, in lustful pride,
Clad in the plunder which a world supplied,
Lifted herself in grandeur o'er the rest,
And said, “I sit an eagle in my nest!”
Her people vassals, and her nobles vain,
Debauch'd and cruel, soon a tyrant's reign
Alone, was able to uphold her pow'r;—
And there she sits—the owl's and dragon's dow'r.
If seeking some memento, to convey
Back to his home, which shall recall the way
His feet has trod, in his lone pilgrimage,
What think you shall his fondest thoughts engage?—
Or waken deepest feelings for the fate
Of that “discrowned Queen,” who desolate
Dwells in a desert by her ruins made:—
Whom lux'ry first debauch'd,—then kings betray'd?
Will he attempt, 'midst urns and busts, to find,
Broken and scatter'd, something which the mind
Can take unto itself? No!—all which art,
That seeks by flatt'ring marbles to impart

Remembrance of the mighty, will be cast
Heedless away:—the tombs of kings be pass'd
With unconcern;—his heart more pleas'd to save
A simple leaf that decks her Patriot's grave.

When through the maze of history we stray,
Beset with crime! how cheering in the way,
'Midst desolations, conquests, rapine's deeds,
Oppressions foul, at which the bosom bleeds,
To meet one name above the traitor's lure,—
The tyrant's frown,—who nobly seeks, to cure
Those bitter woes inflicted on mankind
By tyrant Pow'r;—his country's wounds to bind;—
To lead exultant Freedom o'er its plains,
And teach, by virtue, man to break his chains:
As waters gushing in a desert land,
Rejoice the trav'ller,—so, refresh'd we stand,
And drink, in copious draughts, the streams which roll
Of truth and knowledge, from his gen'rous soul;—
Delighted view the landscape brighten round,
See fruits burst forth, and flow'rs adorn the ground;

Whilst man, no more debas'd, exerts new pow'rs,
And gives to truth and virtue, all his hours.
Such Patriots, Heroes, Britain! have been thine :—
Such did thy Wickliffe, Russell, Hampden shine.
Nor beams the name on hist'ry's page more sweet,
To patriot eyes, nor one he loves to greet
With heartier welcomes, than the Chief's, who here,
On Trent's green banks, first drew the vital air.
No fawning parasite his soul beguil'd;
No courtly arts his youthful mind defil'd;
Nurtur'd in solitude, his thoughts were free;
Daring and brave, he scorn'd servility ;
Train'd in religion, and devote to truth,
In virtuous labours pass'd his ripening youth ;
Thus grew his mind, for lofty deeds prepar'd,
To sternness moulded, by the toils he shar'd ;
So grows the sapling oak, 'midst woods profound,
And gathers strength from storms which beat aronnd :
At length matur'd, a nation's pride, in war
It guards the realm, and spreads its fame afar.

IRETON ! yet lives there one, in this base age,
Whose heart thy manly virtues can engage,
To love and rev'rence ; as he greets the blow,
By which thou laid'st the treach'rous STUART low : (³)
Whilst hordes of slaves look'd on, with wond'ring awe,
And kings were taught obedience to law.
And still, in Charles's blood, the lesson lives,
Which teaches them 'tis Public *Will* that gives
Alone the right to rule ; and fixes sway
On *subjects' love*, and *int'rest to obey* ;
Not "right divine," that charm, by Priestcraft spread
Round guilty thrones, to save th' anointed head
From public vengeance ; when its crimes no more
An outrag'd suff'ring people will endure.

IRETON, enfranchis'd England truly owes,
With all mankind, much of the bliss that grows
From rights secur'd, and privilege defin'd,
And pow'r control'd, to thy exalted mind. (⁴)
More had it ow'd, but, that mysterious heaven,
In all things just, deem'd that enough was given

To teach mankind, too long abas'd, to prize
What in religion,—what in freedom lies ;
So, to itself, recall'd thy soul, whose ray
Had been the patriot's guide through many a day
Of doubtful strife,—in many a troublous hour
Had chas'd his gloom, and cheer'd him by its pow'r.
Long hadst thou, IRETON, borne, 'midst toils and blood
The holy ark of Freedom ;—long hadst stood
Thy Country's hope ;—lent vigour to her arms,
Light to her councils ;—in her wild alarms
Been her high rock ;—her strong pavilion, where
The brave took courage, and the weak lost fear ;
Ere heaven, on sudden, quench'd in the dread tomb
Thy glorious light ; and left the land in gloom.
As the proud steed, impatient of the reins,
Frets at the hand whose pow'r his rage restrains,
And, if he breaks the curb, will fiercer run
The dang'rous path his rider sought to shun ;
Or if by shock severe he quits his seat,
The foaming courser darts on ruin fleet ;

Leaves the plain track,—leaps fences yet untried,
And braves some mound, in insolence of pride,
At which he falls: so, Cromwell, (⁵) when the voice
No more was heard, which once controll'd his choice:
When IRETON, stern and rigid, in the cause
Of pure religion, equal rights and laws,
Remain'd no longer to abash the pride
Which sought, with bold ambition, to bestride
The prostrate strength of a great realm, whose blood
Had stream'd for Freedom as a copious flood:
Leap'd, madly o'er each guard which had secur'd
The dear-bought rights: and, in his fall, ensur'd
The ruin of that cause, so nobly won,
And left his country, and mankind, undone.
Darkness too soon o'erspread the land again,
Beneath a Tyrant's lewd capricious reign:
Virtue and freedom were rever'd no more,
And the stern virtues sought a genial shore: (⁶)
A new found world! by nature's bounty grac'd
With pow'rs stupendous;—and by wisdom plac'd,

Where, undebauch'd by regal sway, might rise
A pure Republic: to console the wise,
And teach the good, that heaven, this simple plan,
As yet, designs to staunch the woes of man:
When all shall know, from liberty what flows,
And share the bliss that *equal law* bestows.
But God, in wrath, the benefit suspends;
And k—s, its ministers of vengeance, sends
To rule on earth, that vicious man may see
The bitter fruits of his impiety:
For iron sceptres, only, can command,
And haughty despots rule, a venal land.
The lion roams the monarch of the wood;
For might must sway, where subjects hunt for blood.
Could ought to gen'rous spirits reconcile
The kingly rule, such monarchs as our isle,
In the fourth George presents, "*a patriot King*,"
Just, lib'ral, and humane, the balm must bring:
A reign where pow'r but guards the subject's right,
And the proud crown beams fair with freedom's light.

Had such the Stuart's been the raging blast,
Which, from his throne, the bigot Monarch cast,
And, in dread fury, hurl'd in ruin, down,
The lofty ones of earth, had not been known.

Hid in the solitudes of private life,
Earth's lowly sons had mingl'd not in strife
With mighty names, princes and pow'rs, whose state
Seem'd, once, to dare the wildest storms of fate.

But, as the ocean on its billows bears,
In raging mood, the mire and dirt it tears
From its low bed, and overwhelms the pride
Of halls and palaces; so drear and wide
The ravage made, when through its custom'd mound
Subjection bursts, and owns no settled bound.

O'er rank and state the torrent rises high,
Whilst ruin'd thrones and altars prostrate lie.

Let princes learn, then, righteously to sway:—
And to their subjects' weal just def'rence pay:
Nor lust of pow'r e'er tempt them to withstand
What justice prompts the *People* to demand.

Let rights of conscience, social claims allow'd,
Disarm the factious, and confound the proud:
Who seek, 'midst wounded spirits,—tortur'd minds,
That cement which a suff'ring people binds.
Then shall rebellion to establish'd pow'r,
Be as the snow drift beat against a tow'r
Of massive strength; which may obscure, awhile,
Its native grandeur, but, anon, the pile
Shall show its beauty, whilst the vengeful storm
Melts at its base, no longer to deform.
Rebellion! 'tis a foul,—an odious deed!
The traitor, justly, is to death decreed:
But *nations* may not bear the hateful name,
Nor, in their gen'ral acts, incur the shame.
A *rebel People*, no where can be found;
For public will, alone, can fix the bound
Of law and right, determine the just plan
Of social government, and give to man
What may comport, in fix'd society,
With gen'ral good and private liberty.

Traitors, when rightly scann'd, are the base *few*
Who claim those rights which to the whole are due.
And be they kings, lords, demagogues, or mobs,
Who seek such sway, each manly bosom throbs
With anguish at their thrall; nor will sustain,
Longer than force compels, their iron reign.
The Lark, by nature taught to wing the air,
Flutters and strives, his native skies to share,
As much, when gilded wires confine his wings,
As when from rustic twigs his durance springs:
'Tis not the *sort* of prison, but the *cage*
He mourns; and freedom must his woes assuage.
A pow'r as strong as fate; which force defies:
Is that a common suffering supplies.
When men bethink them of the wrongs they feel
From tyrant's foul contempt of public weal;
And look upon their little ones at play,
Inheritors of slav'ry! born t'obey
Oppression's cruel lash,—yet, not allow'd
To share the good their sweat procures the proud

Enthrall'd by laws severe, unjust, refin'd
By cruel policy, the soul to bind;
Their fev'rish spirits drink their hearts blood dry
With long despair: or, else, in agony,
They burst their chains; and, reckless of the life
No longer priz'd, rush, madden'd, into strife.
Before such spirit hirelings disappear,
As leaves are scatter'd when the sullen year
Marshals its troop of storms;—and forests shake,
While from her brows fierce blasts the crown of na-
ture take.

The gales which fan the earth,—the rolling streams,—
The echoing rocks,—the sea,—the sun's bright beams;
All nature joins to bind, refresh, inspire,
To lift the high resolve,—to fix the strong desire;
When once a nation, rous'd from slavery,
Has caught the thrilling sound of **LIBERTY**!
From tongue to tongue,—from heart to heart it flies,
Hand clench'd in hand, the desp'rate struggle tries;
The tocsin sounds to arms! Resistance wakes:
And his weak bonds the rising giant breaks.

Such spirit call'd the valiant heroes forth,
Of Charles's age :—theirs the exalted worth,
To strive for freedom,—rights of conscience,—all
That England's worthies good and noble call ;
And nobly triumph too,—in the just cause
Of teaching kings to rule by wholesome laws.
And 'mongst that gen'rous band, no name more dear,
IRETON ! than thine: with breast estrang'd to fear ;—
With fame unsullied ;—uncorrupt in heart ;—
In motive pure ; (7) thou well perform'dst thy part.
IRETON, farewell ! but, often as my eyes,
In my lone walks shall view this spire arise,
In the blue vale,—which marks the spot, rever'd,
Where thou, the glory of thy age, first shar'd
The vital air, thou shalt my rev'rence claim,
And I will pause—and bless the Patriot's name.

S O N G.

Fill the cup to the ghosts of the dead !

The sage and the hero of old :—

The men who for liberty bled,

Unaw'd, uncorrupted by gold.

CHORUS.

Their mem'ries we'll cherish,

Their names ne'er shall perish,

The rights which they won shall by us be preserv'd :—

The glory they earn'd shall by us be deserv'd !

Strike the harp to the praise of the dead !

With songs their high honors proclaim :—

Our valiant forefathers ! who bled

For country, and freedom, and fame.

Their mem'ries we'll cherish,

Their names ne'er shall perish,

The rights which they won shall by us be preserv'd :—

The glory they earn'd shall by us be deserv'd !

Chant a dirge to the shades of the dead !

The worthies of Albion's story :

But let no weak tears be shed ;

They rest in the light of their glory.

Their mem'ries we'll cherish,

Their names ne'er shall perish,

The rights which they won shall by us be preserv'd :—

The glory they earn'd shall by us be deserv'd !

“O ENGLAND, MY COUNTRY!”

O England, my country! the land of the free ;
Thou queen of the ocean, most fair !
The myrtle and laurel belong unto thee ;
To science and liberty dear :
When dark clouds of slavery hung o'er the world,
And Europe was buried in night,
Midst thee, was the standard of freedom unfurl'd,
Religion o'er thee shed her light.

Should conquest allure thee ; aggression provoke ;
How terrible art thou array'd !
But mercy descends, as thy arm gives the stroke,
To heal the deep wounds war has made.
The light of the nations, my country ! art thou ;
A beacon that cheers the world round ;
Thy name is a refuge—in it monarchs hide,
And earth's thousand realms own its sound.

Go search the bright record of deeds which belongs
To France, or to Spain's proudest days,
Their glory was built on humanity's wrongs,
Their fame was the lightning's fierce blaze :
But England ! thy glory is rais'd on true worth,
And fair, as it beams o'er the wave,
Sheds light which illumines the crowns of the earth,
And cheers e'en the hut of the slave.

TO LIBERTY.

Written at the Tomb of Col. Hutchinson, Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire.

Hail! heaven-born Liberty! I feel thy pow'r
Awakening in my breast, at this lone hour,
As o'er thy martyr's tomb I fondly bend;
 Such holy, fervent ecstasy,
 That health, and strength, and life, for thee!
In noble daring I would freely spend.
Who blushes not, to bear the name of *Slave*,
Let him not venture near this hallow'd grave.
 There is a fresh'ning odour round,
 Which makes the freeman's heart to bound
 Like summer leaves;—but the blanch'd cheek,
 Tyrants and vassals show,—bespeak
 A fear is on them, which awakens dread,
As though their step should rouse th' indignant dead.

NOTES.

(1) HENRY IRETON, so well known for his republican principles and the great part he took in the affairs of his country during the dispute between Charles the First and his parliament; and, subsequently to the death of the unfortunate Monarch, for the sway he bore in the councils of Cromwell, was the eldest Son of German Ireton, Esq. of Attenburrow, near Nottingham, and was born in the year 1610. He was entered a Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1626; and from his great proficiency in learning, took, so early as 1629, the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From College he removed to the Middle Temple, where he studied the common law; but the civil war breaking out, he quitted his pursuits in that line, to serve in the army, where he made such proficiency in the military art, that some have not scrupled to say, even Cromwell himself learned the rudiments of war from him. He sat in the long Parliament, for Appleby, but at what time he was returned, does not appear quite clear; probably some time between 1640 and 1647. Soon after his going into the army, he married Bridget, eldest daughter of Mr. Oliver Cromwell, afterwards Protector. At the new modelling of the army, in 1645, he was raised to the rank of Commissary General, having rapidly passed through the subordinate degrees of command. He greatly distinguished himself in many actions, particularly at the battle of Naseby, in which, his ardor having led him too far from his men, he was taken prisoner by the Royalists; but, in the confusion which soon after ensued in the king's army, he made his escape.

(2) "*When from the grave the Patriot's limbs are torn,*"

After the restoration of Charles the Second, the body of IRETON was removed from its tomb, in Westminster Abbey, where it had been interred with great pomp by direction of Cromwell, and conveyed on a hurdle to TYBURN, upon which it was taken from the coffin and hung on the gibbet from sun-rise to sun-set; the head was then severed from the body and set upon a pole, and the carcase buried under the gallows. Ludlow, speaking of the preceding pompous funeral with which IRETON was honoured, by his father-in-law Cromwell, and in allusion to the subsequent degradation of his body, says, "IRETON would have despised these pomps, having erected for himself a more glorious monument in the hearts of good men, by his affection to his country, his abilities of mind, his impartial justice, his diligence in the public service, and his virtues; which were a far greater honor to his memory, than a dormitory among the ashes of kings; who, for the most part, as they had governed others by their passions, so were they as much governed by them."

(3) "*By which thou laid'st the treach'rous Stuart low:*"

Noble says, "IRETON was perhaps more than any other man the cause of the king's death:—and which is said to be owing to his having intercepted a letter from his Majesty to the Queen, in which his destruction along with that of Cromwell was fixed:" thus attempting to make private revenge or retaliation, rather than a sense of public duty, the operating principle of his mind in his subsequent conduct towards the infatuated monarch. A notion in which he is not at all borne out by contemporary testimony: for though Bishop Burnet remarks, that "Cromwell was wavering whether to put the king to death or not; but that IRETON, who had the temper and principles of a CASSIUS, stuck at nothing that might have turned England into a Commonwealth, hoping that by the king's death that all men concerned in it would become irreconcileable to monarchy;" yet it cannot be reasonably inferred from this, that he was at all actuated by personal considerations, but only,

that by this decisivs step, when Charles's insincerity was placed beyond doubt, such a bond of union would be formed amongst the whole body of Reformers, and their immediate descendants, as should, in a manner, guarantee the complete abolition of royalty, by a sense of the common danger to which they would be exposed, in their persons and properties, by its restoration.

Mrs. Hutchinson, in her memoirs, alluding to the condition and treatment of the king at Hampton Court, after he was delivered up to the Parliamentary Commissioners by the Scots, says, “The king, by reason of his daily converse with the officers, began to be trinkling with them, and had drawn in some of them to engage others to fall in with him: but to speak the truth of all, Cromwell was at that time so uncorruptibly faithful to his trust, and to the people’s interest, that he could not be drawn in to practice even his own usual and natural dissimulations on that occasion. His son-in-law, IRETON, that was as faithful as he, was not so fully of opinion (till he had tried it and found to the contrary) but that the king might have been managed to comply with the public good of his people, after he could no longer uphold his own violent will; but, upon some discourses with him, the king uttering these words to him, “I shall *play my game* as well as I can,” IRETON replied, “if your Majesty have *a game* to play, you must give us liberty also to play ours.”

Colonel Hutchinson discoursing privately with his cousin (IRETON) about the conversations he had with the king,—the latter made use of these expressions: “He gave us words, and we paid him in his own coin, *when we found he had no real intention to the people’s good*, but to prevail by our factions, to regain by art what he had lost in fight.”

This conviction of the king’s insincerity, and this alone, appears to have determined IRETON to accomplish his death. The public good he evidently believed required it: and, as in this cause, he was prepared to lay down his own life; so he was resolved that no individual’s life should be an obstacle to its furtherance. That “he was perhaps more than any other man the cause of the king’s death,” may be readily believed: but that his conduct in that solemn affair proceeded upon the despicable principle of private revenge, because the king had secretly resolved, previously, upon his destruction and that of Cromwell, may be safely denied. His motives are better explained in the following extract from

the speech made by him upon the motion that no more addresses be made to the King, from Parliament, nor any messages received from him; wherein he says, “ Subjection to the king is but in lieu of protection from him, which being denied, we may settle the kingdom without him.” With his rooted antipathy to the government of a single person, and his bold and decisive character; at the same time possessing a mind fitted for the most daring resolves, and capacious of enterprizes requiring boldness, and skill in their accomplishment, there can be no wonder that he was amongst the foremost in bringing about the death of the king. This perfectly agrees with the character given of him by NEAL, in his history of the Puritans, where he remarks, “ Lieutenant-General Ireton was bred to the law, and was a person of great integrity; bold and intrepid in all his enterprizes, and never to be diverted from what he thought just and right, by any arguments or considerations. He was most liberal in employing his purse and hazarding his person in the service of the Public.” To this may be added the testimony of WHITLOCK, who, in speaking of some reforms proposed in the election and composition of the House of Commons, says, “ IRETON was chiefly employed in them, having learned some grounds of law, and having a laborious and working brain and fancy.” In another place he remarks, “ this gentleman (Ireton was a person very active, industrious, and stiff in his ways and purposes: he was of good abilities for council as well as action; made much use of his pen, and was very forward to reform the proceedings in law, wherein his having been bred a lawyer was a great help to him. He was stout in the field, and wary in councils; exceedingly forward as to the business of a Commonwealth.” These credentials of character and motive, will, undoubtedly, prove sufficient to every impartial mind, to clear the fame of General Ireton from the foul stigma attempted to be fixed on it by NOBLE, in his memoirs.

(4) “ *to thy exalted mind*”

IRETON was, in his day, emphatically called the “ Scribe,” from his skill in drawing up petitions, declarations, &c. The remonstrance of the army for justice against the king, the agreement of the people, the ordinance for the trial of the king, the precept for proclaiming the high

court of justice, and many other important state papers of that eventful period, are believed to be his production.

Extracts from one or two of these interesting documents will tend to place the character and principles of this virtuous republican in their just light, and strikingly exemplify the fact that there is scarcely a great object of reform at present contemplated by British patriots, or which has been entertained at any period since his time, but what his bold and sagacious mind had entertained as necessary to secure the liberty of the subject. The proposals of the army, as preserved in Rushworth, contemplate the following great objects of political reform, viz. "that the duration of parliaments be limited,—elections better regulated,—the representation more equally distributed,—improper privileges of members of parliament given up,—the coercive powers and civil penalties of bishops taken away,—the laws simplified and lessened in expense,—monopolies set aside,—tythes commuted," &c.

In "the agreement of the people," designed to change the form of government into a simple commonwealth without a king or house of lords, were the following just and liberal sentiments relating to religion: and which, through the bigotry of the age, were the main cause of its not being more generally supported, viz. "All persons professing religion, however differing in judgment from the doctrine, discipline, and worship publicly held forth, to be protected in the profession of their faith, and exercise of their religion according to their consciences, so as they abuse not this liberty to the civil injury of others, or the disturbance of the public peace." Yet is this great man continually branded as a fanatical sectarian, by the advocates of arbitrary power, although his patriotism, his benevolence and candour, are apparent in all the public transactions of the eventful period in which he lived, over which he had any control, or with which he was in any way concerned.

(5) "*So Cromwell, when the voice
No more was heard, which once controll'd his choice.*"

The great influence which IRETON possessed over CROMWELL, and the obstacles which his unbending republican principles, and genuine patriotism presented to the accomplishment of his ambitious longings, are strikingly remarked by Mrs Hutchinson, who says, "His) Cromwell's)

son-in-law, IRETON, lord deputy of Ireland, would not be wrought over to serve him, but hearing of his machinations, determined to endeavour to divert him from such destructive courses. But God cut him short by death." And it is delicately remarked by the editor of that lady's memoirs, in a note, by way of comment, on an act of Cromwell towards Col. Hutchinson, that, "it may be thought there wanted but little, perhaps only the survivance of IRETON, to have made Cromwell *intrinsically*, as well as *splendidly* Great." A finer compliment to the genius and virtues of IRETON cannot well be imagined.

WHITLOCK says, "Cromwell had a great opinion of him, and no man could prevail so much, or order him so far, as IRETON could" his death is very pointedly regretted by the same author, on account of the great influence he had over the mind of Cromwell; deeming it more than probable, that the prolongation of his life might have made a great difference in the subsequent conduct of that extraordinary man: the justness of which supposition is strikingly exemplified, by the change in Cromwell's policy, which almost immediately followed upon this event.

"General Ireton," says the history of England, "was much celebrated for his vigilance, industry, capacity, and for the strict execution of justice in that unlimited command which he possessed in Ireland. He was observed to be inflexible in all his purposes for the public good; and was animated with so sincere and passionate love of liberty, that he never could have been induced by any motive, to submit to the smallest appearance of regal government. Cromwell was much affected by his death; and the republicans who reposed unlimited confidence in him were disconsolate."

NOBLE likewise admits that, "he was beloved by the republicans in the highest degree; they admired him alike as a soldier and a statesman, and revered him as a saint."

The man who was acknowledged to have such claims, by the commonwealth's men, a body comprising, probably, more genius, virtue, and sterling patriotism, than were ever united for the accomplishment of any social purpose in the annals of mankind, must have been unquestionably an extraordinary person; and is, it may safely be affirmed, still entitled to the high veneration of every real friend to the true interests of man.

-(6) "*And the stern virtues sought a kindlier shore.*"

Previous to the standard of resistance to the arbitrary proceedings of the court being raised in England, several small bodies of puritans had passed over to America, and began the colonization of the tract of land called *New England*: many more joined them upon the approach of the troubles which they saw coming upon the country; impelled, partly, by a desire to avoid being engaged in open rebellion against the government, whose violence and tyranny they perceived were driving men's minds to desperate resolves, but mostly influenced by an earnest fervor to enjoy amidst the solitudes of that unexplored country, the privilege of worshiping God agreeably with the dictates of an enlightened conscience: a privilege they could not enjoy in their native country, under the bigoted and intolerant policy which swayed in the councils of the misguided Charles: this consideration had, at one time, induced *Cromwell*, *Hampden*, *Haslerigge*, and many other non-conformists of rank and influence, to determine to take refuge in New England: Cromwell and his family, as well as others of the party, had embarked, and the rest were on the point of so doing, but were prevented leaving the kingdom by an order in council, "directing the lord treasurer to take speedy and effectual course for the stay of eight ships then in the river Thames, prepared to go to New England, and for putting on land all the passengers and provisions therein intended for the voyage." "Those whom God destines to destruction, he deprives of their understanding,"—the very men thus compelled by the king in council to remain at home, became the immediate instruments by which the blood of the saints, and the cries of the oppressed were avenged on a guilty court and a cruel hierarchy. When the restoration of the Stuarts to power became apparent, still greater numbers of the republicans and non-conformists sought refuge in New England from the persecutions which they foresaw awaited them. To the descendants of these men, inheriting the noble detestation of arbitrary power which so strikingly distinguished their forefathers, America owes all her *real* greatness. The New England men still exhibit a distinct feature in American society, and probably possess more virtue, intelligence, and independence of character than is to be found in any other state in the union.—*See Doctor Dwight's Travels in New England.*

(7) “*In motive pure;*” &c.

For the disinterestedness of IRETON’s motives in the discharge of his public functions, the following anecdote from LUDLOW, who was next in command to him in Ireland, at the period of the transaction, shall suffice.

“The parliament,” he says, “also ordered an act to be brought in, for settling two thousand pounds per annum on the lord-deputy IRETON, (out of the confiscated estates of the Duke of Buckingham, and which, therefore, it might have been thought he could have the more conscientiously accepted than, though it had been drawn directly from the pockets of the people,) the news of which, being brought over, was so unacceptable to him, that he said, they had many just debts, which he desired they would pay before they made such presents; that he had no need of their lands, *and would not have it;* and that *he should be more contented to see them doing the service of the nation, than so liberal in disposing of the public treasure!*—What would the patriotic general have said of some modern British parliaments?—No wonder, that the hungry place and pension hunting pack, that returned in the train of Charles the second, procured the exhumation of the bones of such an enemy to their tribe as IRETON: the light of whose glory, in his generosity and disinterestedness, showed so much of the deformity of their mercenary and malignant natures—that indignity towards all that remained of him, in their power, as far as their little malice could accomplish it, was necessary to give them any degree of consequence, even in their own eyes.

FINIS.

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO

THE CIVIL WAR.

SIR JOHN GELL'S NARRATIVE.

A true relation of what Service hath beene done by Colonell Sir John Gell, Bart. for the Kinge and the Parliament, in Defence of the Towne and County of Derby, and how ayding and assisting hee hath beene to the adjacent Countyes, viz. Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, from October, 1642, till October, 1646.

THE 11th of October, 1642, the above named Colonell Sir John Gell had a company of fflot from Hull, contayning one hundred and forty. The 16th of the said moneth hee marched with his sayd company to Wheatfield, where the souldyres their mutined, but, by the in-treaty of Capt. Bright, now Col. Bright, and the minister of the towne, many of them were disarined, and the remainder sett in good posture. The 17th hee marched to Chesterfield, and their remayned eight or nine dayes, where hee raysed, by the beate of a drum, two hundred men, some with arms and some without. The 26th hee marched to Wirksworth, where Sir Ffrancis Wortley, with his rebel rout, hearing of his approach, fled away, but there Colonell Gell remayned three or four dayes, and increased his fforces to three hundred and above. And so the 31st of October, 1642, hee marched to Derby towne, and therre hee began to give out comyshions for his officers. Some five dayes after Captayne White came to him out of Nottinghamshire, with a company of dragoones, consisting of about twenty-seven, but before hee departed hee made them upp one hundred and forty, all well armed, under the command of the said Sir John Gell. About the 10th of November, 1642, the aforesaid Sir Ffrancis Wortley returned againe to the towne of Dale, in Derbyshire, whither Sir John, mounted his musquetiers and forced him out of the countrey. The 25th of November, having his regiment compleate, hee horsed about three hundred musquetiers with Captayne White's dragoones, and sent them by Major Mollanus to Coventrey for two saccers and some ammunition; when they came thither, they kept them five dayes their, because they had intelligence that the enemy were approaching towards the city. As soon as they returned to Derby Colonell Gell, having intelligence that the Earl of Chesterfield had fortifid his house with forty musquetiers, horse and seven drakes, whereupon hee commanded forth of Derby some four hundred fflot, and Captayne White's dragoones and two sakers to the said Earle's house, called Bratby, Major Mollanus being commander in chiefe. Uppon the approach of our men, the enemy shott their drakes and muskets at them; but after halfe a dozen shotts of our saccers and musquetiers, and our men beginning to fall upon their workeres, the said Earle with all his fforces fled away through his parke and so to Litchfield. Wee, forsably entring the house, found his Countess, her gentlewoman and two or three servants therein, seized presently upon the armes, and found seven drakes, thirty steele pikes, twenty or thirty musquetts, five double barrells of powder and good store of match and bulletts. Major Mollanus, Captayne White, Captayne Sanders and divers other officers entreated the Countess that shee would give every souldyer halfe a crowne, for to have her house saved from plundring, because it was a free boottay. Shee answered, it was too much, and that shee had not so much monyes; they asked her againe if shee would give amongst them forty marks: shee made the same answer, that she had not monyes. Then they offered to deposite the money for her, if shee would promise to repay it them: she still refractoroly and willfully said, that shee would not give them one penny; and then indeed the souldyres plundered the house. But the said officers saved her owne chamber, with all

the goods therein. Then Derbyshire being cleared, Captayne White went to Nottingham Castle, scized uppon all the armes, and sent to Sir John Gell immediately to assist him, with some ffoot, whereupon hee sent his Major Mollanus with three hundred ffoot, when he began to fortifie Nottingham and sett them in a posture of defense, and assisted Colonell Peirpoyn to make up his regiment of ffoot, and wee continued their some nine or ten dayes : in the intervalle Sir John Gell having intelligence that Colonell Hastings was come to Ashby-de-la-Zouch with three hundred horse and four hundred ffoot, and still rasing as many as hee could, sent for the said Major Mollanus with his three hundred ffoot back againe to Derby, and by that tyme Hastings was fortifieng Sir John Harpur's house and Swarkestone bridge, whereupon hee prepared his whole regiment with Sir George Gresley's troope of horse, which hee had raysed since Captayne White went from Derby to Nottinghamshire, and soe having two saccers along with him hee marched thither, stormed their workes, drove the enemy away, and dismantled the same, killed seven or eight of them and wounded many, and but one man of his wounded, soe that the enemy never had a mind to fortifie the same againe. He was no sooner returned to Derby, but the moorlanders in Staffordshire came to him, entreating him for assistance, because the enemy had possessed themselves in Stafford towne. Sir John asked them what assistance they would have ; they said two hundred musquetiers and one sacer, not doubting but that they had men enough, with that assistance, to regayne the towne, and to save themselves. Hee commanded his said Major Mollanus immediately with two hundred ffoot and one sacer to march towards their appointed rendezvouz, att Uttoxeter. His Major being their two or three dayes, and nobody coming to assist him, and hearing that the enemy increased, was forced to retreat in the night to Derby, being vi. long miles :* in the meane tyme Colonell Hastings strongly fortifyed Ashby-de-la-Zouch, which was, and would be, a great hinderance to Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire. My Lord Grey sent to him, that hee should make ready with all the fforces he could make, and that Sir William Brereton was likewise to meeet him with some forty horse, to goe against the said Ashby, within two dayes after hee mett my Lord Grey with all the strength hee had, and joyning their fforces togeather, they marched to the said Ashby, where they found the towne fortifyed, assaulted it, and beat the enemy into the mansion-house, with the loss of four or five men of our side, and one leiftenant of ffoot of ours wounded ; and having gotten the towne, wee planted our ordnance against the mansion-house, but before they could doe any execution, their was a letter brought to my Lord Grey from the committee of Northampton, how that Prince Rupert was marched from Banbury to come to relieve the said Ashby, whereupon my Lord called a councell of warr, and by the said councell it was agreed, that they should drawe off, finding themselves too weake.

February 24th, 1643, by an order from his excellency, the late Earle of Essex, he was commanded to send what strength hee could well spare under the command of Major-General Ballard against Newarke, whereupon hee sent Major Mollanus with five hundred ffoot, because one ffoot company of his regiment, under Captayne Mundy, was commanded to Yorkshire, Captayne Stafford with his ffoot company at Whalybridge uppon the borders of Lancashire and Cheshire, and his said Major's owne ffoot company at Burton uppon Trent, and left in Derby only Captayne Mellor's ffoot company, and Sir George Gresley's troope to defend the towne. Whilst these his fforces were soe abroad, and himselfe att Derby, their came newes to him, how my Lord Brooks had entred Litchfield and besieged the close, who, by reviewing the workes, was their unfortunately slayne, and presently after his death, my said Lord's officers made choyce of Colonell Gell to bee their commander in cheife for the present service. Hee went immediately with Sir George Gresley's troopes to Litchfield, and approached to the close with our morterpeeces as neare as possably hee could, and after hee had shott three granades they fell to parlee and surrendred the close and themselves prisoners unto him. In the meane tyme the said Major Mollanus returned with his ffoot from Newarke, and came to him at Litchfield, and soe Colonell Gell, asking him howe they had prospered before Newarke, hee answered that hee redily thought they were betrayed by the commander in cheife, which was Major-General Ballard, for that they had entred the towne and mastred the workes, and then commanded back, by the said Ballard, without doing any thinge att all, and soe returned with the losse of some men and one drake, and had nott Nottingham men and his stood against the said Ballard's will, closely one to another, they had lost all their ordnance, which they fetched off, whether hee would or not. And when hee had gayned Litchfield close, and sett all in good order, Sir William Brereton sent him a letter to meeet him at Hopton Heath, near Stafford, with all the strength hee could make, to goe against Stafford towne, and soe they marched togeather towards Hopton Heath, where Colonell Gell commanded all the ffoot, and Sir William Brereton the horse ; presently they descryed the enemy, whereupon hee sett his ffoot in order of battalis, and Sir William his horse, the enemy advancing in a full body with above one thousand two hundred horse, whereof the Earle of Northampton was generall, and soe setting upon their horse, Sir William's horse presently ran away, and left Sir John Gell alone with the ffoot. The enemy drew his horse into a body againe, and charged his ffoot, but hee gave them such a salute, that the enemy, in a disordered manner, drew off and

* Probably leagues, as Uttoxeter is about six leagues, or eighteen miles from Derby.

marched away towards Stafford, but left many dead bodies behind them, whereof my Lord of Northampton was one, Captayne Middleton and many other brave commanders of horse, and at least one hundred dragoones; and of our side three carters and two souldiers were slayne, wee lost two casks of drakes, which the dragoones had drawne a great distance from the floott, under the hedges to save themselves, and soe Colonell Gell retreated with my Lord's dead body towards Uttoxeter, with his forces, and Sir William Brereton with his forces towards Cheshire. And att Uttoxeter Colonell Gell remayned three dayes, and sett Staffordshire in as good posture as hee could; within the said three dayes their came a trumpetter to him from my younge Lord of Northampton, for his father's dead body, whereupon hee answered, if hee would send him the drakes which they had gotten from their dragoones and pay the chirurgeons for embalming it, hee should have it: but hee returned him an answer, that hee wold doe neither th' one nor th' other, and soe Colonell Gell caused him to be carried in his company to Derby, and buried him in the Earle of Devonshire's sepulcher in All Hallows church. April 8th, 1643, Colonell Chadwicke having gotten some three hundred of Yorkshire and Scarsdales horse togeather, sent word to Colonell Gell that my Lord of Deincourt did usually send assistance to Boulssouer, and was fortifying his own house, hee, in all the haste hee could, sent his Leiftenant Colonell, Thomas Gell, and his Major with five hundred men and three peeces of ordnance to the said Lord Deincourt's house; and att their coming my Lord stood upon his defence, but in the conclusion Leiftenant Colonell Gell tooke the house, and my Lord and all his forces, with the loss of two or three men of our side. My Lord promised faithfully upon his honor to come within eight dayes next after to Derby, and submitt himselfe to the Parliaument's censure, but Leiftenant Colonell Gell demolished the works which were about the house, and soe retreated to Derby, but hee was no sooner marched away, but my Lord went to Newarke, and never came to Derby, for all his honor, promises and protestations.

Presently after Colonell Gell sent to my Lord Grey, desiring his assistance for the taking of Burton, by reason it was the only passage over the Trent and Dove into the North. My Lord within two dayes came, and mett Colonell Gell at the rendezvouze, on Egginton Heath, and soe marched togeather to the said Burton, drove the enemy away, and Colonell Gell left one of his biggest floott companys their, consisting of two hundred, under Captayne Sanders, and one peece of ordnance, and presently after made sixty dragoones, and soe kept the passage.

About the beginning of May, 1643, their came a command from my said Lord Grey, that Colonell Gell should march with all his forces and artillery and meeet at the randezvouze att Nottingham, and soe upon my Lord's command Colonell Gell marched thither with all his forces and artillery, excepting one floott company, and their wee were put under the command of Younge Hotham, where then were present my said Lord Grey with his forces, Colonell Cromwell with his forces, and all Nottingham forces, soe that in all wee were about five or six thousand horse and floott but the greatest parte of horse, and marched upp and down in the vale of Belvour for the space of one moneth till the Queene came to Newarke with great strength, and then my Lord Grey retreated towards Leicester, Cromwell towards Peter borrough, Colonell Hubbard with his regiment tarried at Nottingham, under the command of Sir John Meldrum, and Colonell Gell to Derby, because they conceived they were not able to encounter with the enemy for want of floott.

In the meane tyme that wee left Captayne Sanders at Burton, one Mr. Houghton, a Lancashire man, was made Colonell, and hee made the said Sanders his Leiftenant Colonell, soe that Colonell Gell lost that great company and above sixty dragoones horse and armes, which was a great losse to Derbyshire when the enemy were soe about us. The Queene being att Newarke, and understanding that wee were all soe dispersed, marched with her forces towards Ashby-de-la-Zouch: Colonell Gell having true intelligence that shee was marching westwards, and that shee wold fall upon Burton, because it was the chiefest passage from South to the North, sent presently to Staffordshire for all the forces to meeet him, and likewise to Nottingham, where were about three thousand horse and floott, and hee himselfe would draw out with all his forces to Egginton Heath, and soe to Burton, to assist them till the Queene were past, but noebody wold come, soe that within three dayes after shee marched towards Burton, tooke the towne by storme, killed many of them, tooke the Colonell, Leiftenant Colonell, and most of the officers prisoners, and soe most miserably plundered and destroyed the towne.

The Queene was noe sooner departed out of Staffordshire but the countrey men sent to Colonell Gell, how that Sir Richard Fleetwood had fortifyed his house, and encreased very strong both to horse and floott, and did great hurt in plundering the traffique betwixt Lancashire, Cheshire and Derby, by robbing and stopping of carriers, which went weekly from Manchester to London, hee sent presently his Leiftenant Colonell with about four hundred floott and one troope of horse to the said Fleetwood's house, and tooke it by storme, and brought Sir Richard prisoners to Derby, with all his men, being betwixt seventy and eighty.

Within five weeks after Colonell Gell having intelligence how that Hastings was fallen out with one Raggard, governor of Litchfield, and departed from thence with such forces as hee had to Tutbury, and their devoured all the provision they had; and that if Colonell Gell would come and besedge it for four dayes, with considerable strength, they must needs sur-

render it for want of victuals and ammunition, and by that meanes hee might release most of the prisoners taken at Burton, whercof Colonell Houghton was one. Uppon this intelligence Colonell Gell sent to Sir John Meldrum, at Nottingham, for assistance: Sir John Meldrum came presently to Derby, with Major Ireton, and Captayne White, with some two hundred horse and dragoones, and soe Colonell Gell marched along with them with all his forces, horses, and ffoott, and artillery to Tutbury towne, and surrounded the castle; their wee remayned two dayes and one night. Sir John Meldrum calling a councell of warr, tould them how hee had intelligence that the Earle of Newcastle was sending forces to relieve it out of Yorkshire and Bridge North, whereupon it was resolved that wee should retreat to severall garrisons. Soe soon as Sir John Meldrum came to Nottingham, hee drewe all the forces then in towne, excepting some four hundred, which hee left in the castle with Colonell Hutchinson, and marched southwards towards Peter borrough; but Nottingham townsmen sent for ayde to Colonell Gell to assist them, while they were removing their goods into the castle, for they were left in a most miserable condition: hee presently made ready three hundred dragoones and sent thither his said Major Mollanus, to continue there till they had removed their goods into the castle, and left the towne desolate; but some few of the townsmen within; awhile after newes came that the enemy had entred the towne, and had besieged the castle, the Governor with the Committee, did most earnestly send unto Colonell Gell, that he should with all speede send them assistance, otherwise the castle would be taken, because most of their soldyars were in the towne, and many an honest man would bee starved, who had privily hid themselves. Sir John presently made ready all the strength hee could, and gott together all the horses in the countrey, and horsed some five hundred musquetiers, with the assistance of two or three troopes at Leicester, and soe with all that strength marched to Nottingham, Major Mollanus being commander in chiefe. The enemy was then at least five or six hundred in Nottingham towne, horse and ffoott, and stood all in battalio in the market-place, and all our forces were not sixtienty hundred. The said Major Mollanus with Captayne Hacker, now Colonell Hacker, entred the towne with their horse, were presently beaten backe, lost four or five horses, instantly after the said Major broke thorow the enemy and brought in the dragoones, and entred the towne againe, and drove the enemy before them, many of them slayne, and one hundred and sixtyn taken prisoners, but one man of our side slayne, which was namely one Captayne Leitennant Lenerick, who led Colonel Gell's owne troope, three men wounded, and some five or six horses killed. Wee relieved at the same tyme at least four hundred townsmen and soldyars of the castle, who were almost famished. The remainder of the enemy fled to Nottingham bridge, which they were then fortifying.

Within tenn dayes after, the Committee of Nottingham sent again unto Colonell Gell, that hee might needs send them present ayde and assistance to beat the enemy from the bridge, otherwise they would bee soe restrayned that they would not be able to keepe the castle; the enemy possessing the bridge, the castle was to noe effect; Colonell Gell presently commanded between three and four hundred horse and dragoones to march to Nottingham and assist them, whereof Major Mollanus was chief commander; and thither went, and drove the enemy away, soe that it will be adjudged by any councell of warr, that Nottingham towne and castle had bee long since in the enemy's possession, had they not had the assistance of Sir John Gell in driving the enemy from them at every tyme of neede, as the Colonells and Committee of Nottinghamshire did ever acknowledge.

Within a while after, Colonell Gell had intelligence that Sir Thomas Ffairefax was come to Nottingham with two thousand horse; hee went thither to see him, and soe Sir Thomas Ffairefax tould him that he must goe to Wingfield Mannor to communicate with some Derbyshire gentlemen, whereof one was Mr. Milward, which had bee a Captayne of the trayned band, to persuade him to take upp armes for the parliament: but it was too late, because hee had before taken Commission of the Kinge for a regiment of ffoott, as since it most apparently appeared. And this was tould Sir Thomas before, but hee would not believe it, but since hee found it to bee true; soone after Sir Thomas repaire to Derby with all his horse, and their continued for two or three dayes, and desired of Colonell Gell that hee wouid lett him have four or five hundred musquetiers to march with him towards Chesterfield, and from thence to Yorkshire; whereupon he answered, that hee had not above five hundred men in Derby to defend the towne, and that Hastings had at that tyme at least two thousand at Litchfield, Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Tutbury, still looking for an opportunity to surprise Derby, if his horses had marched out of it; because it was well knowne, that if Derby were taken, Nottingham could not long hold out, and then all the north side of Trente was lost. Nevertheless Colonell Gell tould him, that hee had one hundred men at Wingfield Mannor, whereof hee should have sixty; and Captain Taylor's Company, which was at Wingerworth, much about the same number; and of Captain Stafford's Company, who were at Chatesworth, forty; and Captain Hadfield's Company, to make them upp four hundred, wherewith he was well pleased, and soe marched towards Chesterfield, whereat came to him one hundred and twenty musquetiers of the number aforesaid.

Sir John Gell and the Committee ordered that Leitennant Colonell and Mr. Hallowes, two of the said Committed, should repaire to Chesterfield for to provide such things as were necessary for Sir Thomas Ffairefax and his horses. As soone as they came thither, they had

an allaram that the Earle of Newcastle, with all his forces, were marching towards Derbyshire; whereupon Sir Thomas gave orders, that his horse should retreat to Nottingham, and willed the two Committees to shift for themselves; and that this was noe countrey hee could defend with his forces; and so hee left us, and went cleare away towards Leicestershire, whither Colonell Gell and the Committees did often write unto him; yea, and sent two of the Committee to intreate him to come and assist them; and that the Earle of Newcastle's forces were not above two thousand at that instant in Derbyshire, with whom Colonell Gell could well deale, if hee had come in any tyme. Upon this hee made many promises, not only by word of mouth, but also under his hand-writing to the said Committees, who were with him at Melton Mowbery, and intreated Colonell Gell, that hee would send some forces to Lancashire and Cheshire, and soe to make a randezvouz, whither hee would come with all speed. Upon this, Colonell Gell sent Major Mollanus, with his horse and dragoones, which were about three hundred and fifty, towards Leek; as they were marching towards Staffordshire, they had intelligence that the Earl of Newcastle's forces were faine upon the Morelanders in Hartington; then they hastened towards them as fast as they could; but before they could attayne them, they had taken all the floott, being about two hundred and forty; and the horse rann all away; which prisoners Colonell Gell afterwards released. And Newcastle's horse marching towards Leek, Mollanus fell upon them, routed them, and tooke about thirty-five, and slew some five officers, and soe went on to Leek: where the inhabitants, before their coming, were ready to leave their houses, and outrunn the towne; and there they were drawing altogether; and Major Mollanus continued their with his forces fourteen days, all that while noe ayde came too him till the enemy pillaged to the very gates of Derby; and hearing that Sir Thomas Ffairefax, was cleane retreated towards Peeterborough, and noe hopes of his coming to them, Major Mollanus was forced to retreate to Derby with his forces, without expectation of any ayde at all. And in his retreat, hee tooke att Ashborne twenty-six prisoners, of the Earle of Newcastle's forces.

In the interim the Earle of Newcastle's forces sett upon Wingfield Mannor, in Dec. 7, 1643, and tooke it within some four dayes, because they could have no assistance of any; but yet Colonell Gell's horses and dragoones hardly rested; and in one day they tooke two troopes of horse, with their collours, in Wingfield towne, two captaynes and forty prisoners, within ten dayes after, they fell upon the guard of Newcastle, at Kilborne, and tooke one Major Wheeler, with ninety prisoners, all horsed, and their collours; a man paynted, and standing with a goold-axe under a greene tree, with this motto; rout and branch; which collours were afterwards sent to his exelencie, with many other collours of horse and floott, and soe by him presented to the parliament. As soone as the body of Newcastle's forces were gone, Colonell Milward, with his regiment, saddled themselves on this side Bakewell; Colonell Eyre att Chatesworth, and att his own house in the Peake; Colonell Fitzherbert at South Wingfield and Tissington; Colonell Ffretyvisle, at his owne house and Searsdale; Colonell Harpur, of Little Over, fortifieth Burton bridge, whither Colonell Gell sent his Major Mollanus, the 6th of January, 1643, with some of his forces, and tooke the towne and bridge, with all his whole regiment, horse and floott, except Colonell and Lieutenant Colonell, who rann away in the night; hee tooke withall, the major, six captaynes, and eight other officers, with five hundred common soldyers, without any loss of our side, but five of the enemy slayne at the entrance of the bridge.

And this day being the 5th of February, 1644, Colonell Gell and his forces are before King's Mills, which Hastings fortifieth, while the Earle of Newcastle's forces were in the countrey; which King's Mills Colonell Gell tooke by storme, with about two hundred prisoners and soe many armes. Within six or seven dayes after, Colonell Gell having intelligence how the enemy at Bakewell and Tissington hal met every day at Ashborne, hindred the passage, and kept off the countrey people from the markett, sent Major Sanders with five hundred horse and dragoones thither, to cleare the passage; the enemy understanding that our men quartered at Ashborne, drew all the forces they could together, thinking to surprise them; but our men having intelligence that the enemy was approaching, drew all our dragoones into the lanes and hedges, and charged them: and our horse, falling on the rearre, of them, routed them all and pursued them to the towne of Tissington, and tooke one hundred and seventy prisoners, and many of them slayne. After this deafeate they left Tissington and Bakewell, and went some to Ffretchvile and some to Chatesworth house, and some to Bedsover and Wingfield Mannor.

On the 24th of February, 1644, by an especiall command from the Parliament, Colonell Gell sent all his horse and dragoones towards Newark, under the command of Sir John Meldrum, where they continued about a month, that Prince Rupert raysed the seidge, and in that conflict Colonell Gell lost about two hundred horse and dragoones, with their armes, and the men all stript to their very skin, contrary to all articles of agreement.

After Prince Rupert's returne from Newark to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Colonell Gell had intelligence that some of his horse were come over the river Dove, and were plundering some townes about Egginton; hee presently sent all his horse out towards Egginton heath, Capayne Rhonde being chief commander therof. As soone as they came to the heath, the enemy appeared above six hundred strong, and ours but about three hundred and fifty;

whereupon, Colonell Gell having intelligence of the enemyes strength, sent presently Major Mollanus out with four hundred ffoot, towards Egginton heath, to lye in the lanes wayting, least his horse should bee forced to retreat, that they might be ready to fall uppon the enemy if they should pursue them; but before the ffoot came neare them, our horse most valiently had routed them, and driven them into Trent river, where many were drowned and slayne, and two hundred taken prisoners. In the beginning of April, 1644, Colonell Gell having order from the Parliament that forty peeces of ordinance were coming from London to Peeterborough for him, and that hee should bee carefull to fetch them, with a good convoy; because the enemy being then very strong at Newarke and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and had open passage to Grantham and Stamford, sent Major Mollanus with five hundred horse and dragoones towards Leicester, with a letter to my Lord Grey, that if their were any danger hee would assist them; presently after they came to my Lord Grey, hee drew them to a randezvouz within three miles of Leicester, with all his horse and dragoones in a body, having intelligence how the enemy were drawing towards Leicestershire from Banbury, Bridgenorth, Dudley and Litchfield, to meet them of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; my Lord commanded them to draw six miles westward towards Tamworth, to the enemyes randezvouz where they tarried some four dayes; and soe the enemy, hearing of their beinge their, their designe was frustrated. Then my Lord Grey commanded Major Mollanus to march with his horse and dragoones towards Peeterborough, their to receive his charge; promising that hee would send his scouts towards Newarke, and if any of them would stirr, hee would presently bee in the reare of them; and soe Major Mollanus marched safely to Peeterborough, and brought the ordinance to Derby; presently after, there were letters sent from Sir William Brereton to Colonell Gell; how that Prince Rupert was past into the north to assist the Earle of Newcastle against my Lord of Manchester, my Lord Ffairefax and the Scotts, and that hee had order from the Parliament to pursue them, to assist our side with all the flores hee could proeure; soe that Colonell Gell sent him presently three hundred horse and dragoones, and Captayne Rhoades commander in cheife over them.

Within a moneth after, my Lord Grey and Colonell Gell appointed their randezvouz neare Wildon fflerry, which lyeth in Leicestershire, where the enemy had made a strong ffort, and had above three hundred men in it for hindering the passage over Trent: and soe immedately environed the ffort and planted there ordinance, and the next day made ready to storme it; but the enemy seeing their resolution, cried out presently, quarter for their lives, and soe they all yielded themselves prisoners; the ffort demolished, my Lord Grey marched towards Leicester, and Colonell Gell to Derby. Soe hee sent his horse and dragoones to quarter close by Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and by that means tooke many prisoners, and they durst noe more sturr to robb carriers.

Within tenn dayes after, Colonell Gell sent to Nottingham to Governor Hutchinson and Colonell Thornough, for their assistance to beleaguer Wingfield Mannor, because it was as great an annoyance to Nottinghamshire as to Derbyshire; Colonell Thornough presently sent his Major, with troopes of horse, and met Colonell Gell, who brought all his ffoot and horse with him (except two companyes of ffoot which hee left in Derby) within a mile of Wingfield, and presently environed the Mannor house; and about ten dayes after, Colonell Hutchinson sent two hundred ffoot. After they had layne fifteen dayes there, Colonell Gell had intelligence how the enemy at Litchfield, Tutbury, Ashby-de-la-Zouch and other garrisons, were gathering their flores together about Burton, for to relieve the Mannor; he presently sent Sanders, Major of his horse, with all the horse and dragoones towards them, and to have an eye to Derby; our horse coming neare the enemy, and hearing that Colonell Eyre, his regiment, lay in Boylston church, our dragoones dismounted, and surprised the whole regiment in the churche: and soe tooke men, arms, collours, and all without loss of one man on either side. And hearing that Colonell Bagort, governor of Litchfield, was with all his horse and ffoot at Burton, marching towards the randezvouz, our men presently left a guard of dragoones on the prisoners in the churche, and marched with their horse towards Burton; and assaulted the enemy; and after two or three hott eneounters, beat them theareout of the towne, where there were five of our side slayne, and seventeen of the enemy, and many of them taken prisoners, and brought backe to Boylston church to the other prisoners, which made upp three hundred in all: and soe marched with them to Derby, with six ffoot collours and one horse collour, with all their armes; and soe our men and horse returned to the leaguer at Wingfield Mannor againe; Colonell Gell, finding that his ordinance would doe noe good against the Mannor, and understanding that Major Generall Craford had four great peeces, sent two of his officers unto him, to desire him to send him them for three or four dayes for battering; and in soe doinge hee would doe the countrey good service, because it was a place that could not bee otherwise taken, without they were pined out. Major Generall Craford, desirous to doe the state and countrey good service, came presently with his ordinance and some horse and ffoot thither; and soe wee planted ours and their ordinance together, and after three hours battrey they yielded themselves, being about two hundred and twenty; and soe upon composition, every one marched to his own home; and soe Major Generall Craford marched towards Lineolne, where the Earle of Manchester quartered, and Colonell Gell to Derby, leaving behind him in the Mannor two ffoot companyes and a troope of horse.

Presently after Colonell Gell had taken Wingfield Mannor, all the enemys scattered fforces, which were routed in Yorkshire, and belonging to Derbyshire, Leiceshshire and Staffordshire, came to Litchfield, Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Tutbury, and began to robb and plunder in Derbyshire and Leiceshshire; for preventing whereof, Colonell Gell sett upp a garrison at Barton Parke, opposite to Tutbury, in October, 1644, and soe kept Tutbury men in, that they could doe noe hurt to Derbyshire. Leiceshshire Committee seeing this, sent to Colonell Gell for his assistance to sett up a garrison at Coleorton, within a mile, and opposite to Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Thereupon hee sent them all the horse and dragoones he could well spare; and soe continued there all the moneth of November, 1644, till it was perfected. The first of December next following, Sir William Brereton sent to Colonell Gell for assistance to besiege Chester; hee presently sent him six troopes of horse and dragoones, who continued there till the latter end of March.

Within four dayes after, Colonell Rossiter and Governor Hutchinson sent to Colonell Gell for assistance, for an onslought which they had uppon Newarke men; whereupon Sir John sent them all the remaynder of his horse and dragoones, being six troopes; as soone as Nottingham men, Lincolne men, and our men were in the vale of Belvoyer, they presently desryed the enemy, horse and ffoot; charged and routed them, slew many of them, and droye many of them into a brooke, that they were drowned; and Sir Richard Byron, then governor of Newarke, had much a doe to save himself, in running on ffoot to Belvoyer Castle, leaving his perriwicke behind him on the ground, many of them taken prisoners, and our troopes brought with them about thirty good horse to Derby, which made some satesfaction for our losse before Newarke; of this exployt, Colonell Rossiter was Commander in chiefe. About the latter end of December, 1644, the committee of both kingdomes sent an order to Sir John Gell, that hee should send all the horse and dragoones which hee could spare, to the assistance of blocking upp the north side of Newarke, under the command of Colonell Sanders, where they tarried till the midst of March. About the beginning of April, 1645, Colonell Gell's horse came backe from Chester: and the very same night, the Governor of Nottingham sent his letter, how Sir Richard Willis, Governor of Newarke, had surprised Nottingham bridge, and that hee entreated all the assistance hee could make, with all speede possabley; the next morning Sir John Gell sent all his horse and dragoones thither; within three and four dayes after, the Governor of Newarke finding that hee could not hould it, came with a good strength, and brought his men off backe to Newarke, soe that their was noe losse in regayning it, because the enemy left it.

In the beginning of May, 1645, the Kinge came to Litchfield and soe to Tudbury, and from thence sett before Leicester, and by storme tooke it. In the meane tyme theirie came a letter from the Committee of both Kingdomes to Colonell Gell, that hee should draw to Nottingham with his horse and dragoones, where they had commanded all the horse and dragoones of Cheshire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, and others to meeet at the randezvous at Nottingham, under the command of Colonell Gell, and hee, with the said fforces to follow the Kinge, what way soever hee marched. As soone as the fforces came together (which was at least fourteen dayes first) Colonell Gell advanced in the meane tyme; the Kinge was routed at Naysby, and his excellency, Sir Thomas Ffairefax, advancing towards Leicester, commanded Sir John Gell to lye with his fforces on the north side of it, and soe the towne of Leicester was surrendered, and afterwards hee dismissed Colonell Gell, and all the fforces that were under his command. Hee was noe sooner come backe to Derby, but their came a letter from the Committee of both Kingdomes that hee should march with his owne horse and dragoones to Coventrey, where they had commanded all the other fforces, which were formerly under his command, to meeet him there; and when hee had marched as farr as Synfen Moore, part of his horse began to mutinie for want of money, and turned backe, nevertheless hee marched forwards with two or three troopes, and tarried there tenn dayes, and noebody coming to him hee returned backe again to Derby. Hee was noe sooner come home but Colonell Thornhaugh sent a letter unto him, that Welbecke was surprised by the enemy of Newarke, and that Colonell Ffretchvile was made Governor thereof, and gathered a greate strength, and therefore desired him, hee would send him all the assistance hee could for to keep them in, before they were provided of provision, and that hee would meeet them about Wingfield Mannor. Sir John presently drew all his horse and dragoones together, and marched with them himselfe thither, and delivered them under the command of Colonell Thornhaugh, who tarried their a while and encountered twice or thrice with the enemy, and beate them, and tooke many prisoners. Upon the Kinge coming to Derbyshire our fforces returned backe to Derby.

In the beginning of September, 1645, there came letters from the Committee of both Kingdomes, that Colonell Gell should keepe five hundred ffoot ready upon an hower's warning, to marche towards Newarke, under the command of Colonell Generall Poynts, for the blocking upp of Newarke. In the meane tyme Staffordshire men sent unto Colonell Gell, that if hee would assist them with a considerable number of ffoot, they would besiege Tudbury castle, whereupon hee assured them that hee would assist them with all the fforces hee had, but that as soone as hee received orders from Colonell Generall Poynts, seven hundred of his ffoot must bee ready at his command at an hower's warning, because hee had received such orders from the Parliament, for the blocking upp of Newarke. Not-

withstanding hee sent his Leiftenant Colonell with four hundred ffoot to the rendezvouz, within a mile of Tudsbury, where Staffordshire officers and ours mett together, and held a councell of warr, and found that it would bee at least a moneth's work, and therefore neither they nor wee could tarry so long about it, because of our former command, and for storming it, it was impossible, and soe returned to our severall garrisons.

Within two dayes after oure retурne, the Kinge came with three thousand horse to Tudsbury, and from thence to Ashborne, where our horse fell in the reare of them, and tooke a Major, much esteemed by the Kinge, and twenty-five prisoners, which Major was afterwards exchanged for one Major Gibl, who was Major over the horse in the associated countys, by the Earle of Manchester's letter, and soe the Kinge marched through the High Peake to Doncaster.

The latter end of September, 1645, the Governor of Welbecke having gotten good strength by the Kinge coming that way, came to Derbyshire with three hundred horse and dragoones to sett upp a garrison in Chatsworth, and one Colonell Shallcross for Governor there, Colonell Gell having intelligence thereof sent presently Major Mollanus, with four hundred ffoot to prepossess the house; and having layne their fourteen dayes, and hearing of the demolishing of Welbecke, Bolsover and Tickhill castles, was commanded by Colonell Gell to return to Derby.

About the same tyme Sir William Brereton sent to Colonell Gell for his assistance to besiege Chester, hee presently sent him six troopes of horse and dragoones, where they continued till it was taken, and returned to Derby in February next after.

And within tenn dayes after Sir William sent for them againe to the beseidgong of Litchfield, whither they went, and tarried their till the surrendar thereof.

The 28th of October, 1645, Colonell Generall Poynts sent to Sir John Gell, according to the Parliament's order, that hee should send him his fforces to the randezvouz at Belvoier in the vale, hee presently sent Major Mollanus with five hundred and twenty ffoot thither, who remayned under his command with one Captayne Leiftenant Drinkwater alone, till Newarke was surrendered, being the 8th of May, 1646, and then the said Major received order, from the Grand Committee before Newarke, to returne backe to Derby with his fforces and artillery.

In this service that wee were under Colonell Generall Poynts first storming of Belvoier outworkes about the castle, of Colonell Gell's men eleven were slayne, and twenty-seven wounded; and for their service and valor in storming the said workes, the Parliament bestowed £40. amongst Derby souldyers to drinke.

And at Stoake, the 1st of January, 1645, four slayne and thirty wounded, whereof the Major's own Leiftenant was one, and three sergeants, and twenty-seven taken prisoners. Which skirmish continued from three of the clocke in the morning till six, that the enemy were beaten backe, having seventy-two of their men wounded and slayne, whereof was one Captayne Fforster; the enemy were one thousand ffoot and four hundred horse strong, and wee, from Derby and Nottingham, could not at that instant make five hundred ffoot betwixt us, and most of our horse ran away, but Captayne Pendocke who was sore wounded and taken prisoner.

In this skirmish Derbyshire ffoot stood most valiantly and courageously too it, soe that as soone as it was day, Colonell Generall Poynts gave them many thanks in the open feild, where they stood in battalio, for their courage and valor. And before Newarke wee left seven men and one wounded.

For all the aforesaid severall good services, done by Colonell Gell, his officers and souldyers, the horsemen were disbanded with £4. 6s. apeece, and the ffoot with £1. 6s. apeece, and the officers never a penny to this day, being most of them two yeares' pay in arreare, and therefore lett the world Judge whether wee are well rewarded or noe; but the reason is, as I suppose, because the greater part of our Committee were of the Kinge's side till after the battell at Yorke, and especially our Sub-committee of array.

The following is a different account of the transactions that took place at this period, taken from Sir George Gresley's Manuscript, now in the possession of the family.

originally printed in Shaw's History of Staffordshire, Vol. I. p. 56.
A true account of the raysing and imployeing of one foote regiment under Sir John Gell, from the beginning of October, 1642, untill the middle of February, 1643.

“When the setters up, as wel as the lookers on, were wearye of the standard's longer stay at Nottingham, the king's first march was to Derby, the trayned bands of the country being commanded to attend him, which they did, and were disarmed for reward. This new army left such a force behynd them, that a couple of base strangers, one Dennis, and Ballard, papists in religion, and beggars by fortune, for their boldness to settle themselves at Wyrksworth about the myddle of the county, upon pretence to raise souldyers for the king, began to robb and plunder without controule, though at that tyme we had four earles, one

baron, and dyvers knights, and gentlemen, al liveing amongst us; with these two strangers dyvers of our owne county soone joyned, some popeishe in theyre religion, others of lewd lyfe and lyttle fortune, wherefore to prevent the miserable condition that our country was like to fall into, and the better to enable Sir John Gell to raise a regiment of foote, according to his excellency the Earle of Essex' commission, to him for a Colonell, Sir John, with his brother, Mr. Thomas Gell, his Leiftenant-Colonell, went about the end of September unto Hull to Sir John Hotham, by whose letter to his sonne, at Cawwood castle, were procured one foote company, with which we marched for Derbyshire. And in our way we ware impertuned to helpe there at Sheaffeild to suppress a muteny there, which we did, and they lent us ould calivers wth rotten stocks and rusty barrells, useles to them and of little service to us; for which they seised and took afterwards sixty good muskets of ours, as they came from Hull.

" During our absence Sir Francis Wortley, with a company of fellowes fy for such a leader, with horse and armes, stolt from honest men, came and joyned with them at Wyksworth; by which union of theirs they conceived themselves masters of the county, and, in confidence thereof, disposed of other men's houses and estates, for their wynter quarter; when, unexpected of them, Sir John Gell appears at Chesterfield, as much to the content of the wel affected as to the amasement of these robbers; within fewe dayes after Colonell Gell's first appearing at that towne, the Earls of Devonshire and Chesterfield together with the then Hygh Sheriffe, Sir John Harpur of Cawke, Sir John Harpur of Swarkston, Sir John Fitzherbert of Norbury, Sir Edward Vernon, Sir Simon Every, and divers other gentlemen of our county, mett at Tutbury and sent a threatening letter to Colonell Gell for his comeing with forces into that countie, to which he returned an answer by their messenger, that it seemed strange they should growe so quickly jealous of hym, theyre owne countrieman, wel known to them, and that had no other end, then the cleareing of his county from theevies and robbers, to mayntaine the lawes of the land and libertes of the subject, according to the ordynance of Parliament, and yet for a long tyme they could suffer Sir Francis Wortley and others to robh and spoyle without interruption; after this answer wee presently marched to Wyksworth, drove Wortley and that crew out of the county, and then went straight to Derby; where our sudden appearing prevented the designes of our malignant countriemen, for whilst they were consulting how to raise forces to oppose us, and shareinge every man's proportion, how many to mayntaine, our being at Derby in the mydst of them crossed all; what could not be done by force, they then endeavoured to effect by treatie, desireinge the Colonell to give them meeting, but t' leave his strengthe behynd, a request too symple for us to yeild unto. Sir George Gresley was now joyned with us, the onely gentleman of qualety in this county that cordyally appeared to be on our side; Wortley returned into the Peake againe, whom wee suddenly sent away, with such a fear that he troubled us no more.

" Afterwards our countie gentlemen desired another meeting at Etwall; whyther Sir George Gresley, Leiftenant-Colonell Gell, Major Saunders, and Mr. Hallowes went; who quickly perceived that nothing would suite with the designes of the malignant, but the dissolving of our forces, wee resolved to keepe together.

" From that meeting Sir John Harpur, of Swarkston, went to Rixham, and procured the assistance of Generall Hastings with some troopes of horse, but before their comeinge the Earle of Chesterfield had sent for his sonne Ferdynando from Oxford, who brought with him a troupe of horse, his father mett hym at Burton, and theyre publiquely in the towne swoare that within few dayes he would have Derby, but this was nether the first, nor last tyme the Earle's oath hath been broaken. But the better to serve ourselves wee presently marched to the Earle's house, Brethy, then furnished with about one hundred and twenty souldiers, horse and foote, well provided of all necessaries; the house was too strong for our small ordynance, but our foote came desperately up to the walls, which the Earle perceiving presently fled with his sonne and al his horse; we tooke the house and should have donne no more hurt, but only taken the armes and ammunition, if the Countess would have given the common souldiers £20. to drinke, which she refusing, part of the house was plundered, to which act the souldiers were more inclined, when they understande that some of their fellowes taken prisoners at the first onsett had received hard usage, some of them having had the honour to be beaten by the Earle himself, whom his servants had first disarmed, and then held fast from styrring: but night comeing on, the wayes foule, and we haveing no nearer quarter then Burton, were forced to make hast away.

" Our neighbours at Nottingham were now desirous to raise some forces, which good work we were willing to advance, gave Captaine Whyte leave to goe with his dragooneers to them, who at first came to us with about one hundred well armed. By this tyme Generall Hastings was seated at Ashby, which place he fortifyed, and much annoyed both the countie of Leicester and Derby, whereupon the Lord Grey sent to us to joyne with him against Ashby, at the same tyme Sir William Bruerton came from London with some few horse, and we altogether went against Ashby. Our regiment was appoynted to fall upon the towne, we beat the enemy out of the workes, tooke the towne and forced them to retyre into the mannor house and church; but presently after the Lord Grey, our commander in cheife, had false intelligence of the comeing of Prince Rupert, which he too easily believed,

and called us off, and so saved Hastings and the house, which otherwise had been yielded to us. So apprehensive was his Lordship of Prince Rupert's coming, that he went straight to Leicester, where Sir William Bruerton and he stayed upon their own occasions until they lost us and the town £500. which was but a small loss in respect of what damage Hastings hath since done us; who hath ever been a thorn in our sides. Upon Christmas-day, presently after, we sent more of our forces to Nottingham for a design against Newark; but false intelligence defeated that design also; for those that should have joined with us, believed the enemies forces to be farre greater then in truth they were; and so held back their assistance; yet our men continued at Nottingham, sett out their works, and stayed there untill those works were advanced. Whilst part of our forces were thus employed att Nottingham, Hastings with Sir John Harpur came to Swarkeston, Sir John's horse and I beganne to fortifie there; but we easily perceived how dangerous it was to suffer such neighbours so neare us; we went presently against them, they quitt the house at our fyrist cominge, but kept the bridge for a tyme; which in regard of the river of Trent which runnes under it, and that we could approache it but one way, where they had made a strange bulwarke, the attempt was difficult, yet the valour of our men overcame it, and drove both the commanders and soldiars out of our countrey; and from thence Captaine Munday with his company went into Yorkshire, at the intreayt of Sheafeld men, where he stayed untill he had effected what they desired.

"The Morelanders in Staffordshire next desired our ayde against Stafford, and they promised more forces to joyn with us, then was in their power to performe. We sent our ordynance and men to Uttoxeter, but finding our forces less than we expected and the garrisson in Stafford greater then was at fyrist reported, for theyre were new supplies come thither from Shrewsbury, we retourned to Derby, but sent some forces to Leeke, to trayne and exercise their men, of which at that tyme they stooode in great neede. Not long after we placed a garrisson in Burton-upon-Trent, the better to secure that towne, and a greate parte of our countrey. We were agane commanded to joyn with others against Newark, under the command of Major Ballard, whyther we sent our forces, under the command of Major Mollanus; which did their parts, for we beate the enemie out of their works, and placed our coulors upon them; and when there was no other expectation but of raking the towne, instead of being seconded we were called off, for some secret reason, which our commanders could never yet truely understand. Whylest parte of our forces were thus engaged at Newark, Captaine Fox came post from Lichfield, and brought the sadd news of the noble Lord Brooke's death, whereupon our Colonell went immediateli with the Captaine to Lichfield, and kept together those forces ready to disband; he continued the seige, tooke the close, with the Earle of Chesterfeld and dyverse other prisoners. They after joyned with Sir William Bruerton who brought some horse and went against Stafford, but the enemie being farre stronger then was expected, the Earle of Northampton with above one thousand horse came out of Stafford, and fell upon our men on a heath within two myles of Stafford; at the very first encounter all our horse fled, except about two hundred and forty of the Lord Brooke's reformader troupe, who behaved themselves all very gallantly. Our Collonell quitt his horse, and went to the foote, being then in great feare and disorder, many of them readie to rune, and standing with their pykes advanced; the Colonell, with his owne hands, put downe their pykes, encouraged both them and the musquetyers, who were all disorderly, crowded together; he speedely gott them into order and gave the enemie such a vollie of shott upon their chadge, that they first wheeled, and much discouraged by the death of the Earle of Northampton and Captaine Middleton, with dyvers others, gentlemen and officers, they all presently fledd; at the same instant Captain Bowyer with one foote company, came very valiantly and joyned with our force; the same horse that fledd, used meanes to discourage hym in this fyght; the horse, al but the reformader troupe, and all the Captains of foote, except Captain Thomas Willoughby, left the feyld; yet we gott the victorie, brought away the dead body of the Earle of Northampton, theyre generall, and had the pylladge of the feild. When that was donne, and noe enemie aperead of five houers after, wee went with our weary men to Chartley, where those that left us in the fyght returned to us againe.

"By our garison and friends about Chesterfeld, we were often pressed to come against the Lord Deincourt; to satisfie their reasonable request, the Lieutenant-Colonell, Ma, or Mollanus, and Captain Saunders, were sent thither with two pieces of ordynance; that Lord was summoned, refused to yeild, and obstinately held out for a long tyme, yet at last he came forth and pawned both his fayth and honour to performe certaine easie conditions, in confidence whereof, we returned to Chesterfeld, but that Lord, contrary to the articles, went early the next morning to Newark, which perfidious dealing of his, our very adversaries have since, in some measure, revenged, for the garison at Balsover pillaged the house, and those of Newark caused hym to unburye his money, and to bestow it in the maintenance against God and the kingdome; his lands the cavaliers have leased, because they know not how to take it, which cannot be better bestowed then towards the dischardge of publique engagements; and so then that lumpe of fleshe will bee nether for service of Kinge nor Parliament.

" Not long after the plundering, Prynce Rupert came to Lichefeld, and like a conqueror thought to take that in his way, his principal designe being for Derbie, and the suppressing of our forces, to which, besides other motives, he was earnestly importuned by many of our cheife countrymen. Whilst this Prince lay at the seige of Lychfeld we mendred our workes, and called in other garisons expectinge our own turne next ; when al our owne forces were together, though we were unable to releive, yet wee pytied the condition of these brave men besieged at Lichfeld, we often importuned the Lord Grey to joyne with us for theyre releife, which if his Lordship had donne we had eyther releived the place or dyed in the attempt. This Prince after a long seige, and with loss of many men, tooke the close at Lichfeld, but, instead of comeing on to Derbie, he returned back to Oxford ; but left a garrison at Burton, which the Lord Grey and wee tooke presently after, and there wee placed Captaine Sanders with his company.

" Whilste these things were in actinge, the Earle of Newcastle grewe powerfull in the North. He came with a strong armie and besieged Rotheram, the Leifetenant was then at Chesterfeld, onely with two foote companies, and two small peeces of ordynance ; and being earnestly importuned by Sheafeild men, and others, to joyne with them and some promised forces from the Lord Fayrefax, he went with a purpose to have joynd with them, and endeavour the rasinge of that seige ; but, as he was upon his marche, a couple of our owne souldyers, that had been in Rotheram, dureing the seidge, and found meanes to escape, by takeing up armes for the enemie, came and told him the towne was taken, Sheafeild castle quitt, most of the honest men feld, and not any hope of help from the Lord Fayrefax. The Leifetenant-Colonell, with those two companies and ordynance, returned to Derbie, which the enymie might easily have cut off, if he had knowne in what condition we were. Newcastle's army was now victorious, he came on into our country, miserably plunders, and takes all before hym, leavies greate summis of money, and raiseth more men by the commission of aray ; we were again threatened, and expected daylie to be besieged, and, to speak ingenuously, we never were in more danger then at that instant, therefore we called in our garison to assist us ; but Captaine Saunders, who had one hundred and eighty of our foote, well armed, and some horse, raised in our countie, and intended principally for this countries service, under our regiment, he refused in this our extremity to come unto us, yet he sent us his coulors and commission, but kept our men, armes, and horses ; all which he turned over to Colonell Houghton ; and was for that good service made his liefetenant-colonell. It pleased God to preserve us, and the Northern Popish army, in the height of theirre pryd, were suddenly called back by the Lord Fayrefax, his judicious and valiant takeing of Wakefeld. The generall randevouse, now at Nottingham, now whither we were commanded, and stayed there with our forces seven weekes, dureing which tyme Warton house was beseiged, and our men put upon the service well beatte the enemie out of theyre workes, and were likely to take the house in a short tyme, when, upon a rumor of the Queene's forces comeing towards Newarke, we were suddenly commanded of. Once, afterwards, the Queene's army faced Nottingham, and had the other commanders beene as forward to fight as ours, wee had then put it to the fortune of a battell ; but it was otherwise resolved, and our horse went presently after to Leicester, with the Lord Grey and Colonell Cromwell, upon pretence to fetch Colonell Pargrave's regement of foote ; but neyther those foote, nor our horse, came any more to Nottingham. The Leifetenant-Colonell, Captaine Swetnam, and Captaine Mellaar, with those forces left at Derbie, besieged and took Sir Richard Fleetwood and his house* in Staffordshire, being one of the strongest places in that countie, exceeding well provided of all necessaries, and manned with such a company of obstinate papists, and resolute theeves, as the like were hardly to be found in the whole kingdome. In the absence of our horse from Nottingham, the Queene passeth by to Ashby, her army assaults, takes, and plunders Burton, carries away the commanders and souldyers prisoners, yet since we redeemed Leifetenant-Colonell Sanders, being confident of his promise to serve faithfully hereafter in this countie, wee consented that he should bee major of that regement of horse, for raising whereof his excellency hath lately granted a commission to Sir John Gell, as collonell.

" During the Queene's stay at Ashby, Hastings laboured exceedingly to have theyre forces come against Derby, but all in vaine, for our regiment was now returned from Nottingham ; and wee were but weake before, fortunately supplied with twenty barrells of pouder, three hundred muskets, sixty carbines, and sixty case of pystolls, being the free gyft of the honourable House of Commons, and which we shall ever gratefully acknowledge, and without which we had been in more danger ; for, though we writ to Nottingham for some foote, they haveing then about two thousand theire, and theyre danger past with the Queene, yet would they not afford us any, which was the principall cause of the loss of Burton. For, had wee been able, as wee desired to have sent some foote thyther, that towne had been saved. Presently after the Queene left Ashby, wee besieged Tutbury castle, and in it Hastings, with many of his best commanders ; and when they were brought to great extremety, not able to hold out much longer, Major Freton would needes be gone with Nottingham horse, and so caused us to raise our seige when that castle could not have held out two daies

* Probably Wootton lodge.

longer. Presently after Sir John Meldrum sent to us to joyne with the Lord Willoughby and hym against Newarke; our forces went and were neare the towne. But upon intelligence of greate supplies come thither from Gainsborough, that enterprise was defeated. The garison at Nottingham presently after was removed thence, and we were againe sent for, and went to Leeke, whilst they victuled the castle, and removed such goods thither as was thought convenient; not longe after our comeinge home the enemie took Nottingham towne, and possessed themselves of it, the castle being in a manner besieged, they sent to us for releife, many of theyre soldyers being hydd in the towne, and in danger to be left, unless we presently releived them. We sent Major Mollanus instantly, and he joyned with three troopes of horse from Leicester; with these he entered the towne, beate the enemie thence, though they were more in number then our men, killed many of the enimie, took one hundred and sixty prisoners, redemeined of soldyars, and divers other honest, one thousand four hundred. About ten daies after the committee of Nottingham sent to us againe for helpe, in regard the enimy had fortifyed at the bridge, and cut off all passage to the towne on that syde, our soldyars went againe, and after some tyme we beate the enemie from the bridge, which was of such importance that the governour of the castle professed to Major Mollanus, that unless our soldyars would stay and take the bridge he would quitt the castle, lett the Parliament doe with him what they would. When they had donne this, we went about gatheryng some money for our soldyars, and being upon the borders of Yorkshire, we had intelligence of the Marquiss of Newcastle's army, by reason of the seige of Hull, and the great discouradgment of many of his party, after the victory at Horneycastle, and the taking of Lincolne, some principall men retireing to their houses, purposely to make their peace, of which we gave notice to others, but nothing was donne saveing the loss of a fyne opportunitie to have constrained the Marquiss of Newcastle's sick army, within the wasted parts of Yorkshyre, which army was quietly permitted to retreat fyrst in Nottinghamshyre, and after to wast and destroy a greate parte of Derbyshire, to the utter doeing of many honest men, and the inriching of many popish theves; but before Newcastle's army came into Derbyshire, Sir Thomas Fayrfax was at Nottingham with his horse, our colonell went to hym, to bring hym to Derby, whyther Sir Thomas came, but first he had a meeting, unknown both to the colonell and committies, with some of our countrymen, at Wingfeild mannor; when Sir Thomas was comen to us, we desired hym to quarter nere Tutbury with his horse, and to besiege it with our foote; but his answer was he could not stay, and within few dayes he went into the Peake; and there had conference with other of our countrymen, and wrtit to Derby that two of the committies might meet hym at Chesterfeild on Saturday following, whyther the Leifetannant-Colonell and Mr. Hallowes went, and one hundred and thirty of our musquetiers mett them that night, and more were apoynted to come thither on Monday followinge; but in the meane tyme, on Sunday in the afternoone, some of the Marquiss of Newcastle's horse appeared within two myles of the towne, and gave an alarum. Sir Thomas Fayrfax adviseth with his owne men, and resolues to be gone; the Leifetenant-Colonell and Mr. Hallowes were forced to goe of a sudden, and ride that night to quitt our garison at Wingerworth, and another att Chattsworth; shortly after we sent to Sir Thomas at Nottingham, to informe hym of the enemies strength, which was not greate, and to advise with hym what course to be taken; he promised helpe if we stood in neede, but in the meane tyme removed further from us, to Melton, wee sent two of the committee to hym, namely, Mr. Hallowes and Mr. Wygfall; he againe promised us helpe, but wished us to gett what foote wee could from Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire; to them wee sent, and they promised a good body of foote to joyne with us, provided that Sir Thomas would come with his horse, of all which we gave hym notice, and desired his speedy helpe, in regard the enimie was now farr advanced in our countrey, and miserably oppressed us by plundering, and that illegall commission of array. The better to keepe the foote of our neighbouring countys together, we sent our horse to Leeke, who came thither fortunately for that county, for, just as the enimie had routed theyre forces, our horse came into them, tooke about twenty of the enimies, caused them to recruite and keepe them afterwards for entring Staffordshire. Our horse stayed there about a fortnight, in which tyme wee sent several letters to Sir Thomas Fayrfax, earnestly desiring his ayd, wee had only promises but no assistance. In the meane tyme the enimy pillaged very neare Derby, and our neighbor countrymen, desparyng of any ayd from Sir Thomas Fayrfax, returned home, and so did our horse to us.

"After they had quartered about Leeke a fortnight, wee earnestly importuned the Lord Grey for helpe; he gave us hope by his letters, but left us to ourselves. Wee implored our horse the best wee could, fell upon the enemies quarters, tooke a major, and two troupes, one night; which, with some other dammagd they received from us, made them keepe afterwards a farther distance from Derby. Newcastle's army now besieged Wyngfeild mannor, the only garison, but this towne, that was left us in the countey, which, for want of releife, he tooke by composition. His lordship was often and earnestly importuned to besiege Derby, by our malicious countrymen and Hastings, who proffered all the force that possible he could make; but Newcastle was sufficiently informed of our resolution to defend it, and could not be drawne to the enterprise by any means they could all make to hym. His busyness in the Northe now calls hym to Yorke; but he leaves to vex us, his owne garison at Balsover, and six collonells of his owne country, whereof five, namely, Sir John Fytsherbert,

Sir John Harpur, Mr. Fretchevile, Mr. Ayre, and Mr. Milward, had such regiments as theire owne interest, backed with the commission of array, and the popeishe party, could raise for them. The sixt colonell, Sir Symon Every, haveing nether men nor armes, and wanting meanes to trouble this county, he went to Oxford to expect the success of the anteparliament there. Sir John Harpur, with his regiment, beganne to fortifie at Burton, whyther our Major Mollanus with our horse and some dragooneers went, fell upon them, tooke theire major, six captaines, many other officers and common souldyers, by which act the whole regiment was spoyle. Within few dayes after Major Sanders went to South Wyngfeld with our horse, and theire tooke two captaines and some other officers and souldyers of Sir John Fitsherbert's regiment. In our greatest extremitie Captaine Clarke and Captaine Taylor most unworthely runne away from us, and at the chardge of this county, these commanders went fyrist to Nottingham, where they stayd above one weeke, and were after entertained, when they should have been punished by the Lord Grey, although wee often writ to his Lordship to have sent them to us, but in vain. Not long before the like slippery part played, Captaine Ashenhurst, being captaine of the collonell's owne troope, whoe runne away with about forty of our horse, for which worthy service he is since become a major; but whether to the new collonell his brother, or to the wandering Collonell Chadwick, wee certainly knowe not, these two collonells being greate friends, and much together; as in reason they should, for theyre regiment consists of fewe more then that single troupe. At the impertunitie since of many poore neighbors, that were miserably oppressed by a garrison of Hastings his souldyers, at the king's milnes, the collonell went the last weeke and besieged and tooke it, with the captaine and all the other officers and common souldyers, with some malignant countrymen fled thyther for safetie. And since then Staffordshire men have besieged Byddle house, and fearing to have the seige raised by Hastings and our countrymen, desired to lie with our horse in the confines of theyre county, which wee did, and sent our horse and dragooneers under Major Saunders to Ashbourne. Our countrymen from Tissington and the Peake drew above three hundred horse and foote together, purposeing to fall upon our men in theire quarters; but ours being readie, mett them at the townesend, killed some, and tooke above one hundred prisoners, with as many horses and armes. Their officers all runne away cowardly, so that the greatest officer wee tooke was but a cornet. Besides the above-mentioned passages, it is impossible to relate our continuall and almost daylie encounters with the Earle of Newcastle's garrisons at Bolesover and Welbeck, being from time to time supplied from Newarke and Yorkshyre, which trouble us on the North syde; and no less Hastings on the South, for he, being generall under the king in six countries, imploies all his witt and power principally against us. Now lett any indifferent and impartiall man judge, whether our single regiment of foote have layne idle, and wee had never more, untill of late his excellency granted our collonell another commission to raise a regiment of horse. He that shall consider that Prince Rupert, with his army, came once against us, Newcastle in person twice, and the Queene earnestly pressed, when she lay at Ashbie, the plunder of this towne, offered as a rewarde to hyr souldiers, and yet we are safe, may easilie conclude, that the hand of God were then our proper strength, and hath protected us; our cheife friends under God were the Parliament, that supplied us in our want, and his excellency the Earle of Essex, who never denied us any thing wee wrt to hym for, which wee humbly and thankfully acknowledg. For good fortune that wee are not destroyed, wee give God the glory. And others have reason to thanke hym too; for let wise men consider if this towne had been lost, and our malignant lords and gentlemen in possession of this place, what had become of our neighbour counties, as also of Lancashire and Cheshire, when in former extremeties, and in greate neede they have found no way to be supplied with ammunition and other necessaries, but what came to them by the way of this towne, and without which they could not possibly subsist.

"That the world may know, we nether undertooke the business at first with other men's money, nor have since imploied any man's estate to our owne benefit, we profess before God and man, that when we went first to Hull to procure some souldiers to beginne withall, that we had not then any advance money, eyther from the Parliament, our owne country, or any other man or woman whatsoeuer; but mearly went upon our owne chardges. And that the collonell hath since sould his stock, spent his revenue, and put himselfe into debt, in mayntenance of this cause. And that he never received of any treasurer, towards al his chardges, above £240. and the leifetennant-collonell hath also disbursed and layed out in mayntenance of this cause, a greate part of his estate; and, never yet received one daies pay; so that we are out of purse many hundred pounds, spent mearly in this business. And this we profess upon the fayth of Christians, and as wee hope for creditt and esteeme among honest men. This our profession we freelie make to take off some base and lying imputations, and not that we are weary of the cause; in mayntenance whereof wee are absolutely resolved to continue and persevere, so long as God shall lende us lives to venter, and estates to spend."

This declaration, however, seems somewhat contradicted by the following letter.

"To our loveing Friends and Neighbors, the worthy Mr. Major, the Aldermen, and other Inhabitants, of the Towne of Derby.

"Whereas, the county of Derby hath enjoyed the happiness of peace ever since the beginning of these great distractions, and have not endured the miseries and calamities which follow the best-governed armes, so with greate blessing we retourne our most humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God. Yet we cannot but take notice of the forces lately raised by Sir John Gell, baronet, who have theyre residence within the towne of Derbie; and from thence issue into divers parts of this county, to the greate suffering of many, and to the terror and affrightment of others; as is in particular the great prejudice donne to the Earle of Chesterfield at Bretby, to the value of many thousand pounds; and since taken from Mr. Sacheverell, of Morley, £3000. in money, besides horses and other goodes; and from Mr. Gylbert, of Lockoe, to the value of £200.; and from many of us, and our neighbours' horses coming to the markett, which caused divers to throw off theyre sacks of corne upon the way, and returne home; so that we dare not come to your markett to sell our commodities, nor can we assure ourselves of safetie at home; wherefore, out of our neighborlie affection, we have sent these letters unto you, to lett you know our resolutions, which are to retourne our most humble thanks to his gracious and most excellent majestie, for his princely care of us, and peace of this county of Derby, in sending Colonell Hastings with forces, to protect us from the plundering and robbery of those souldiers within your towne, and to preserve us from those sufferings with which we are threatened, if wee yeild not obedience to the unlawfull taxations, and greate oppresions, of Sir John Gell, whom we resolve to oppose with our uttmost power and strength, not doubting of the ready assistance of our neighbors of this county and Leicestershire, who have likewise suffered by hym; though, for the present, we are but the inhabitants of some few townes hereunder written, yet wee desire and expect your answer, what course and care you will take for the disbanding and disarmering these men, that have been so burthensome to us, which we doubt not of, and shal be ready to joyne with you in the preservation of the generall peace of this countie.

The inhabitants of Melborne and Newton, Ticknall and Stanton, Repton and Barrowe, Swarkeston and Chel-lison, Thurleston and Elvaston, Wildon and Shard-low, Aston and Weston."

Swarkeston, the 2nd. of January, 1642.

Committee of Sequestrators, appointed by Parliament, for the County of Derby,
31st March, 1643.

Sir John Curzon, bart.
Sir John Gell, bart.

Sir John Coke, knight
Francis Revel, esq.

Nathaniel Hallowes, esq.
James Abney, esq.

Committee appointed for raising £516. levied upon the County of Derby, for the maintenance of Fairfax's army, from 1st of February to the 1st of December, 1644.

Weekly assessment for Derbyshire, 10th May, 1645, £175.

Sir George Gresley, knt. and bart.
Sir John Curzon, knight and bart.
Sir John Gell, bart.
Sir Edward Cook, bart.
Sir Edward Leich, knight
Sir John Cook, knight

Sir Samuel Sleigh, knight
Ralf Clark, esq.
Rowland Morewood, esq.
John Monday, esq.
Randle Ashenhurst, esq.
Henry Wigfall, esq.

John Wigley, esq.
Robert Eare, esq.
Thomas Sanders, esq.
George Pool, esq.
Edward Charlton, esq.

Further Documents relating to the Civil War.

The transactions which took place during the civil wars between the king and the parliament, having been handed down very differently by the partial pen of each party, we shall endeavour to lay the whole (chiefly consisting of original manuscripts, letters, and other curious papers of the times) which we have been able to collect upon the subject, before our readers.

To William Bateman, esq. F. A. S. of Middleton near Yolgrave, a gentleman so industriously and intelligently employed in collecting both ancient and modern documents relative to Derbyshire, we are indebted for the following interesting account of Christopher Fulwood.

CHRISTOPHER Fulwood, esq. was eldest son, and heir of Sir George Fulwood, of Fulwood-Street, Holborn, London, and of Middleton by Yolgrave, in the county of Derby, knight. He was probably born in London, about 1590, and bred to the profession of the law in Gray's Inn, of which society he was appointed Autumn-Reader, 4 C. 1. (1628) and Treasurer, 3 Nov. 13 C. 1. (1637.) *Vid. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid.* p. 297—9.

Upon the death of his father, in 1624, and when unemployed in his professional duties, he resided at Middleton, where he first appears in that year.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war he adhered to the interest of the king with considerable zeal; for when Charles the First endeavoured to raise a life-guard at York for his own person, Mr. Fulwood was employed, though not ostensibly, to engage the Derbyshire miners for this particular service, in which he appears to have been tolerably successful. The following documents, which are in themselves curious, sufficiently prove the fact: the first is an extract from a letter of acknowledgment of service, written by Charles the First to Thomas Bushell, esq. master worker of the mines-royal, from the original in the Harleian Collection in the Museum.

"CHARLES R.

"Trustie and welbeloved, wee greete you well: callinge to minde your vigilant eye of care upon all occasions, and the manie true services you have actually done us in these times of trying a subject's loyalty; as in raiseing us the Derbyshire minors for our life-guard, at our first entrance to this warr, for our defence, when the Lord Lieutenant* of that Countie refused to appear in the service, &c.

" Given under our signe manual, at our court at Oxford, the 12th day of June, 1643."

The second document is extracted from an Appeal made to the Lord Chancellor (Hyde) by Thomas Violett, as to his loyalty in the civil wars, appended to a scarce tract by Violett, entitled, "An Appeal to Cæsar, wherein gold and silver is proved to be the King's royal commodity," &c. 4to. 1660.

"Mr. Thomas Bushell can certifie his Majestie, that though he had the name of raising the Derbyshire miners: I engaged Mr. Fulwood of the Peak, at my request and charge, to be chiefly instrumental to get the miners to meet his majestie at Derby, and was acting with Mr. Bushell, at Tisdelmore (Tideswell-moor) in Derbyshire, for the getting the miners together, and there was at one time 1100 soldiers listed at Derby, for which service, I received his Majestie's commands, both at York, Nottingham, and Derby, about the same time his Ma:estie set up his standard."†

A circumstance may here be noticed, of recent occurrence, but not irrelevant, I think, in connexion with the above extracts.

In 1827, a quantity of coin was discovered in the wall of an old house at Yolgrave, consisting, principally, of half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of James the First and Charles the First, to the value of about £25. the latest coin, a half-crown, was of the mintage at York, in 1642. (*Vid. Ruding's Annals*, 3. 211.) Is it not, therefore, probable that this collection was secreted by some individual who enlisted with Mr. Fulwood, and lost his life in the service?

Mr. Fulwood appears as a justice of the peace about 1640, and is mentioned, with commendation for his forbearance in that capacity, by Bagshaw, in his "De Spiritualibus Pecci," 1702, 12mo. the good old "Apostle of the Peak," in his simple, unaffected style, thus relates the occasion:

"I well remember, when the lamentable wars in England began, some who gloried in being their opposers of what they counted Puritanism, hurried him (i. e. the Rev. Mr. Mellor, curate of Taddington) before the Sessions at Bakewell, and declaimed against him as a Puritan, or Roundhead; and being put to explain these—such practices as his praying in his family—being for the strict observation of the Lord's-day—and against their prophanation of it by sports and pastimes. The justice that then was president, and had the chair, whom, for honour on account of that act of his, I will name in the margin [Mr. Fulwood] though known to be a zealot in the cause of the then King, and conformity, released him, and gave his accusers a sharp reprimand." p. 17.

Mr. Fulwood did not long survive the irruption of the civil war, for the family pedigree states, that he died at Caulton, in Staffordshire, the 16th of November, 1643, aged 54; there is, however, no entry of his burial in the register there, nor does he appear to have been laid with his ancestors at Yolgrave. The plain tradition at Middleton, related by a very shrewd and intelligent old tenant, who died there a few years ago, at an advanced age, is, that Ful-

* The Lord Lieutenant at this time was, [redacted] John 8th Earl of Rutland.

† The king set up his standard at Nottingham, Aug. 22nd, 1642.

See an account of Tho. Bushell in Woods' "Appen. Oxon" 3-1007-

John 8th Earl of Rutland nominated alie¹ of Derbyshire 5th March 1642¹ by the Parliament

wood was shot when in concealment behind a rock, in the dale below the village, by a party of soldiers. I think, that when his exertions in the royal cause, and the *time* of his death (1643) are considered, aided by tradition, no question can arise, as to his having fallen a sacrifice to his loyalty. His death at Caulton might, with some reason (for want of a better) be accounted for, by supposing that he might be on his way as a prisoner, and wounded, to the Parliament garrison at Lichfield, which city had been surrendered to Sir John Gell on the 5th of March preceding.

Mr. Fulwood was twice married, and had issue by both his wives, and tradition goes on to say, that his three (quere two) surviving daughters became, eventually, so reduced in their circumstances, as to seek parochial relief in London. The family estate at Middleton, or at least by far the greatest part of it, was alienated before 1644.

The family is presumed to be extinct; a branch of it, seated in Leicestershire, ended in three daughters, coheirs, in 1736.

The family mansion at Middleton was an “embattled house,” and was in some sort remaining, about a century ago, as appears by a manuscript of that time; but very soon after began to be taken down, for the sake of the materials, which were used in building a barn, and other out-buildings to a farm, now known from the site, and this appropriation of the materials, as “the Castle farm.”

There are some massy fragments of the mansion yet remaining.

ORIGINAL LETTERS, ETC.

“To the Earl of Northampton.

“My most honoured Lord,

“I am extreamly joyed to hear you are at Henley in Arden with your forces, and beseech you to advance to Tamworth, which will be the greatest service that ever was done the king; for, with God’s blessing, we shall beat them out of Lichfield, or suddenly starve them all, beeing there is noe relief can come to them, nor have they any provision for a day, nor horse to fetch in any, I having soe much the greater number. Their strength consists of several garrisons, which are now left very weake. I have a certainty of their number, by the confession of diverse prisoners, and confirmed by severall intereeted letters. Their number is as follows, six small troopes of horse and dragoones, three hundred foote, came with the Lord Brooke, four hundred with Gell, and some three hundred Morelanders; but parte of them armed, and noe fighters. I, God willing, will attend your Lordship, with sixteene troopes of horse and dragoones, and can, upon a night’s warning, call in one thousand foote in Staffordshire, halfe of them armed, soe that, with your Lordship’s forces and mine, we shall make a good body of an army. And I have canon carriages, six pound bullets, and store of small pieces, and, within six dayes, can have culvering or demy-culvering. My Lord, you know it hath ever beene my expressions and designs to waite upon you in any action, which I shall doe in this to the utmost of your command. God hath given this faire opportunity to your Lordship to make you the most glorious and happie servant to his majestie. The enemie we are to encounter full of distractions, with the loss of their lord generall, and under severall commands, and the souldiers raw and unexperienced, but rich with plundered goods. My lord, I doubt not, with God’s assistance, of a most happie success, and that you will returne, laden with honour and riches, and take all this side of Warwickshire in your way, who have beene great rebels to the king, and are full of wealth, which will be the reward of your and your souldiers paines; your lordship may surveye your forces to take many armes and horses. Indeed, my lord, your presence will be of infinite advantage, and without it this countrey is in danger to bee lost; and the rebels grow to a great body that now are not considerable; therefore let nothing divert you from this good and great worke. As soone as I know your lordship’s resolution, God willing, I will suddenly waite upon you, and doubt not thus better to satisfie you then I can by letter. But I beseech you believe this, were not the designes grounded upon much reason, and great probability of happie success, I should not thus earnestly press your lordship, that am to yourselfe, my lord Compton, and your gallant family,

Your most faithfull and affectionate servant,
H. HASTINGS.”

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Wednesday, 7 o’clock.

To the Right Honourable my much honoured Lord and Earl of Northampton, at Henley in Arden, within eight miles of Colshill, present this ——.

“ My Lord,

“ At 12 o’clocke this present Wednesday, wee received intelligence from a boy, that most of their forces, both horse and foote, with some pieces of canon, were marching towards Stafford, which made us presently draw all our forces to Tamworth; where we shall expect by this night’s intelligence a certain place of rendezvous, when we shall joyne with your lordship’s forces, and so constantly march in one body. What intelligence wee shall receive this night your lordship shall have present notice of, and desire to have the like. My colonell staies at Ashly this night, expecting some assistance from Newarke, there being the last night three of their principall gentlemen sent to him, with full assurance (in my hearing) that they would march, when he pleased, into those parts of Leicestershire, or where he would appoint. These forces are all horse, which they may well spare, and doe his busyness for Leicestershire. Whereby hee may the better be spared from those parts to attend your lordship. Yesterday wee received intelligence that eight cornetts of horse were advancing from Derby to Leicester. And this day it is confirmed that they are returned backe, and the lord Gray is gone with a small partie for Northampton. I doe expect my colonell here by eight in the morning, and if your lordship shall appoint an earlier hower at the rendezvouze I shall move with these forces towards you. I now speake with your lordship’s messenger, and I percive by him that you doe not know of our being here; but wee shall have a care of the busyness this night. And if their cartes (as is reported) stand laden in Lichfield streets, it is likelier they will hasten for Burton, rather than hither. Thus, having no more at present, I kiss your lordship’s handes, being

Your lordship’s humble servant,

B. SCUDAMORE.

Tamworth, 8 in the night.

I humbly desire that my service may be presented to colonell Wentworth, and Sir Thomas Byron.”

“ Saturday, March 4, 1643.

“ Saturday, the House of Commons being met, it was informed by letters, that the lord Brooke was killed (whose death is much lamented). The busyness is informed to be after this manner: viz. the lord Brooke having taken Stratford upon Avon, and settled that town and county of Warwick in peace, marched with his forces against the earl of Chesterfield and Mr. Hastings, which were with some considerable forces at Lichfield (about fifteen miles from Stratford); and having taken the town, and forced the enemy into the minster for safety, and there profering a parley, the lord Brooke went up into an upper room (after he had full possession of the town, and placed guards and sentinels, and was giving charge to his soldiers not to plunder or injure the town); and being espied looking out of a window by one of the earl of Chesterfield’s souldiers, being a papist, and in the minster, shot the lord Brooke through the eye with a brace of bullets, whereupon he immediately died. The party that did it is said to be apprehended, and no doubt those which were commanders under that noble lord will revenge this treacherous act upon the cavaliers before they get out of the minster. It is reported that none of the lord Brooke’s men were lost in this service, and the Parliament are making choice of another fit person to be commander in chief over those forces.”

“ Friday, March 10.

“ By letters out of Warwickshire it is signified, that Sir Edward Peto, who is made commander in chife of those forces which went forth under the command of that renowned lord, the lord Brooke, hath taken the minster at Lichfield, and all the cavaliers, with the earle of Chesterfield himselfe, prisoners; but, as for Mr. Hastings, it is reported he was not there.”

“ Monday, March 15.

“ In the last week’s intelligence, mention was made that the Parliament’s souldiers at Lichfield had taken the minster, giving the cavaliers quarter for their lives, and tooke the earle of Chesterfield prisoner; since which time it is further signified by letters, that not long after the taking of these, together with all their horses, armes, and ammunition, plate, and money, which they had gotten into the minster, the earle of Northampton and Mr. Hastings came with forces, intending to besiege the town; but the said earl was quickly forced to fly away, with the losse of about sixty horse; but to fly is not to escape, it is many times to increase the danger.”

To the fair hands of my ever honoured lady Dyer, at the White Unicorn in the Old Bailey.

“Madam,

“My last letter (dated February 25) and your ladyship’s precious answer, are part of the plunder, which I have every day more and more, but can meete no day to revenge it in. Since I came from home, four men and five horses I have lost; thrice have I beeene actually taken, besides other close pursuits, but yet I live to service your ladyship next to God and my king. And hitherto I can number as many escapes as dangers. We have had the honour in these parts to bring my lord Brooke into a quiet condition. That enemie to our church (March 2) was slaine in his quarrell against our church, by the God of our church, with a shott out of the cathedrall, by a bullet made of church lead, through the mouth, which reviled our church. And (if this be worth your reading) this cathedral being dedicated in the memory of an old Saxon holy man (called Ceadda, comonly Chadd, the blow of death came from St. Chad’s church, upon St. Chad’s day. This being a veritie is fitt for a lady of rare worth. His lieutenant (thought to be sir Edward Peto) and his lieutenant major, both slaine. Severall loads of hurt men, and dead men, carried away to be privately buried. After all this, the place poorly and basely yielded up. But we have more blood ready to purchase it withall. Your noble friend and I made out our several summons into Cheshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, and Staffordshire. And the numbers (I hope) are growing on to a full service. I was twice prisoner in halfe an hower; but I am still a free man. Bonds cannot hold mee; only your noble favours have power to bind mee in a perpetuall service, where I am happie to bee the thrall of your kindness, in being the admirer of your virtue.

“JAMES AUDELEY (or EDWARD DEERING.)”

March 11, 1643.

Clarendon says, “The death of lord Brooke put a stop to the plott at present, till the rebels rallied again, under the command of collonel Gell, and took possession of the close.”

By this prize the spirits of the rebels were much elated, and the king’s party as much cast down. Those gentlemen who had declared so warmly for the king, while they thought the close a sufficient security, proceeded now for safety to the town of Stafford, where they found a strong garrison, against which sir John Gell soon led his late-flushed troops. But the earl of Northampton (who intended the relief of Lichfield, if they had waited with patience) with strong party of horse, came seasonably to their succour. Upon this sir John Gell retired so far as to meet with sir William Bruerton, who was then coming to join him and to subdue Stafford. Their forces being thus united, they moved back towards Stafford, in hopes the earl of Northampton would meet them without the wall. It was on a Sunday in the afternoon, about the middle of March, when the earl, hearing of the rebels return, marched out to meet them with only about one thousand men, and found the enemy, unexpectedly increased in number, waiting upon Hopton heath, about three miles north-east of Stafford. Though the number of the rebels was more than double, yet the heath seeming very fair, being more than musket-shot wide from inclosure on each side, and the number of horse nearly equal, the earl resolved to give them battle; which he did with so much valour as totally to disperse and rout them, so that the enemy had scarce a horse left upon the field. But in the second charge, the earl’s horse being slain under him, he was unhappily surrounded by his enemies. Notwithstanding this catastrophe, his behaviour was afterwards so courageous, that he slew the colonel of foot who first attacked him; but at length, refusing all quarter, he fell most gallantly amongst them.

After this, sir Thomas Byron, who commanded the Prince of Wales’s regiment, attacked the foot with much skill and bravery. But the approach of night, and the discovery of many coal-pits, which were dangerous to the horse, obliged them to defer the action until morning. In the night, however, the enemy chose to decamp, so that the victorious party had nothing to do at break of day but to retire, when they had taken the spoil and buried the dead, much fatigued and harassed, for refreshment, to Stafford.

The following are very different Accounts of this Battle.

“Saturday, March 25.

“There hath been a more certain information given of the battell near Stafford than was certified the last day, which is to this effect: ‘That sir John Gell, advancing towards that town with his forces, from Lichfield, the earl of Northampton with his forces fell upon their arreare, within four miles of Stafford; and, after some combate betwixt the Parliament’s forces and them, there was about one thousand more of the king’s forces came in to their assistance, which caused a very hot skirmish for some time, after which sir William Brewerton came in with one thousand five hundred horse, by which means the king’s forces were

put to the worst, the earl of Northampton slain, and one of his sonnes wounded and taken prisoner, with many others of good quality, after which they were forced to retreat into the town of Stafford for safety ; but it is further informed, that before the coming of the Cheshire forces, the king's forces took four drakes, and about forty prisoners from the Parliament's forces, and it is said Mr. Hastings is mortally wounded, and that the cavaliers have desired the earl of Northampton's body, to bury it ; but an answer was returned, that if they would restore the four drakes, and the forty prisoners they had taken, they should have him."

In the preceding paper it was said that sir John Gell was hurt, but not mortally wounded. Perhaps this was the wound in his neck which his doublet, now at Mr. Gell's at Hopton, in the county of Derby, exhibits, and the surgeon's bill for the cure of it (£10.) A similar doublet is to be seen at Caldwall, and a curious sword, both worn by one of Sir John Gell's officers, Captayne Saunders, then of that place.

"Relation of the Battle of Hopton heath, near Stafford, March 19, 1642, wherein the Earl of Northampton, and divers other eminent Commanders, were slain."

"Upon the 19th day of March, being the Sabbath-day, I marched from Newcastle to Stone, and soe to Sand, and joyned with sir John Gell's forces neare unto Salt heath, about two of the clocke in the afternoon. Our forces were much disproportional to the enemies, who did very far exceed us in horse ; whereof there were two regiments brought downe by the earle of Northampton. One was his own regiment, the other was the prince his regiment. There was joyned thereunto the forces of collonell Hastings, who is very strong in horse. And the Shropshire horse and dragoons, which was a greate addition to their strength. These came on with great resolution and boldnes, and in very good order. Some say there were six score, others judge there were two hundred in front, when they came up and charged our horse. Some report there were two thousand five hundred horse of theirs ; whereas we had not four hundred horse at the most, whereof I brought two troopes. And I believe there were about five companies of dragoons ; whereof I brought three ; some of which did extraordinary good service. There were near one hundred of the dragoons slaine in the place where the dragoons skirmished ; and I cannot discerne that we lost more than two or three. And yet they fought so long, and so fiercely, untill all their powder and bullet was spent. Afterwards they joyned, and fell to it pell mell, one upon another, with the stocks of their muskets. These were captaine Bromhall's men, who behaved themselves well at Brainford, and also at Middlewich, upon Monday, March 13. This was a great disadvantage unto us, that both our horse and foote were unhappily disposed of and divided into small bodyes, at such time as the enemie charged us, which was the occasion that the greatest parte of our horse were disordered, and routed, and yet very few of them slaine.

I doe not believe that all our foot there present could make five hundred men ; against which the enemies horse were encouraged to make a most desperate attempt, which did produce and occasion their own destruction. Herein the wisdom and goodness of Divine Providence is to be taken notice of, and acknowledged, that the disordering and dispersing the greatest part of our horse should encourage them, with their horse, to charge furiously upon our foote, who by the discharge of their first volly of shott did performe mighty greate execution. The Earle of Northampton was then dismounted, and after slaine ; but I cannot perceive that hee was knowne before hee was dead, pillaged, and stripped, when, though it was in the night, I viewed his body, lyeing naked upon the ground, and did believe him to be the generall, the Earl of Northampton ; of whom I cannot perceive there was any more care and respect, either of his person, when hee was wounded, and before hee was dead, or of his body, when hee lay upon the field, than of the meanest soldiern in either army. But, notwithstanding, our foote, through God's blessing, were soe successful (many of them being inexpert, having never formerly been upon service) did mightie execution upon the enemie, who were thereby rather enraged than discouraged from makeing a second as desperate an assault, which was equally (if not more) fatall unto them, who, as wee have been informed, out of some letters and acknowledgments of some of their parte, confess that they lost neere three score of their most prime and eminent commanders ; amongst which there was the major of the Prince his regent, who is exceedingly lamented amongst them. It is reported also amongst them, that Capt. Middleton, Capt. Baker, Capt. Leeming, Capt. Cressitt, Capt. Bagott, Capt. Biddulph, of Biddulph, a recusant in Staffordshire, are all slaine. And Mr. Spencer Lucie, Sir Thomas Lucie's sonne and heire, who carried the king's or the prince's colours, which were also taken and himself slaine ; soe were the colours of the Duke of Yorke taken, and his cornett slaine ; Colonel Stanhopp himselfe wounded, and his cornett slaine, and colours taken ; soe were divers other colours upon the enemies parte ; but not any officer or commander, who I can heare of, slaine upon our parte. Some of the inhabitants of the countrey report, there were neere six hundred dead bodies carried away from the field the next morning, whereof, I am confident, there were not thirtie of our men. I cannot perceive that there are six wanting of my two troopes of horse, and three companies of dragooneers. In the success of this battle the Lord was pleased much to shewe himselfe to bee

the Lord of Hosts and God of Victory; for, when the day was theirs and the feild wonne, he was pleased mightily to interpose for the rescue and deliverance of these that trusted in him. And, as my lord generall said concerning Keinton battle, soe may it bee said of this, that there was much of God and nothing of man, that did contribute to this victorie. To him I desire the sole glory may be ascribed, and that this may be a further encouragement to trust in him, and an engagement to adhere unto this cause, as well in the midst of daungers and streights as when they are more remote. To this end I beseech you assist with your prayers those who often stand in neede thereof: and beleive that there is none that doth more earnestly pray for and desire the encrease of all comfort and happines then

Your most faithfull frend,

WM. BRERETON."

"Letters sent to the Earle of Northampton, and found in his Pocket when hee was slaine upon Hopton Heath, March 19, 1642.

" May it please your lordship,

" I received your letter dated at 2 of the clocke this morning, and accordingly shall follow your directions, and lodge my troopes, both nearer you and Tamworth. I have just now despatched a gentleman of my Lord Chaworth to Newark, for six troopes of horse, and one hundred musketts, of which I shall have answer to-morrow morning. Here is with mee the sherrif of Rutland, and one of the commissioners for Lincolnshire, who I shall stay till I have an answer from Newark. There came last night to mee five troopers under the command of the Lord Gray. I have expected them a fortnight, and looke for more to come. The intelligence they give mee agrees with others in this, that there six troopes of horse and dragoons were not above two hundred and forty. And there was expected to them from Nottingham two troopes more, which are all to goe to Lichfield, on a designe upon this place. They are now at Burton, and by this dayes moving I shall discover their intentione, having sent out a partie of fifty horse to Lichfield heath, and some spics into both townes. The Lord Gray went yesterday to Northampton, with forty horse, and left Lichfield but with two hundred foote. I am certainly assured there is not four hundred foote in Lichfield, nor one hundred and fifty horse; but from thence I shall know more to-morrow morning, and shall send to you from time to time what I heare.

" Your most humble servant,

“ H. HASTINGS.

" Ashby, the 15th, Wednesday, 10 o'clocke.

" To the Right Honourable my very good Lord the Earl of Northampton, at Colsill, these present."

" May it please your Excellencie,

" In my last I gave your excellencie an account of the taking of Stafford, by a very small force, wherein the Lord was pleased to worke, and bringe to passe that which was as much beyond our power as above our hopes and expectations, to whom I desire the whole glory and honour may be attributed. Since that time wee have done our utmoste endeavours to fortifie the towne, and to make good the breaches. Upon Thursday wee went to the castle, faced it, and demanded the same. The oulde lady Stafford had betaken herself to the castle, removed her family, and some say all her goods. Wee made as large our forces to induce my ladye to admittre some of our men to secure the castle, and gave her assurance of all protection (wee were able to give) for her person, goods, servants, and tennants. Wee acquainted her with the miseries which would inevitably fall upon her house and estate, and did most earnestly beseech her to bee so just to herself, and to those that were to succeed her, as not to be persuaded by wicked and obstinate councill, and to bringe unavoidable destruction upon herselfe, and to doe great injury to those that should succeed.

" Wee spent much time in this treatie, but it was vain and fruitlesse; wee conceave her heart was hardened by the pernicious councill of some preists, jesuites, or other incendiaries about her, who delight in nothinge but fire and sworde. And, seeing nothinge is more apparent than that they thirst after blood, I doubt not but the righteous Lord will measure out unto them, a bloody potion to drinke, and will establish peace and quietnesse unto his own people in due time.

" These faire propositions beeing rejected, the forces returned, and, before I came to the towne I saw some of the poore out houses sett on fyre, to trye whether these would worke their spirites to any relentinge, but all in vaine, for from the castle they shotte some of our men and horses, which did much enrage and provoke the rest, to a fierce revenge, and to practise those extremities, which consumed, before the next ordinance, almost all the dwelinge houses, and out-houses, to the ground.

" Since that time wee heare, there are divers considerable persons in this blocked up castle, which wee resolve to observe and attend as much as possible, untill wee can recover the same, and disperse them."

1646. The following order was sent for disgarrisoning the town.*

"An order of the Commons assembled in Parliament, for the dismantling of the garrisons of Derby and Wingfield manor, giving power to the Committee for the Affairs of Ireland, both of horse and foot. And the honourable Committee doe declare, that all such officers as will undertake this employment shall have a moneth's pay before hand, and all other soildiers that are willing to goe shall have their quarters discharged till they be transported with other good encouragements. Published according to order of Parliament. London: Printed for J. P. in the Old Bailie, 1646.

"*An order of the Commons assembled in Parliament.*

"The House of Commons have referred the considerations of dismantling Derby, and the imploying of our forces, horse and foot, in the service of Ireland, unto the Commity for the affaers of Ireland, to the intent that the kinge's adjacent garrisons being now reduced, our countrey may be eased of unnecessary charges, and the soildiers imployed where there is use of them, hereupon the Commity for the Affairs of Ireland, have thought it fit, that so many both of the horse and foot as are willing, shall be entertained into that service, the rest disbanded, and the garrisons of Derby and Wingfield mannor slighted, and that they further declare, that all such officers as will undertake this employment, shall have a moneth's pay advanced unto them, and the soildiers their quarters discharged untill they be transported with other good encouragements, as you will perceive by a letter, which together with this you shall receive from themselves, and at our recommendations they have appointed Colonell Samuel Roper to command the horse, as colonell of a regiment, a person of great worth, and well known in Derbyshire, as being our countryman, and having an estate amongst us, besides his interest in Ireland, of whose respects and carefullnesse on their behalfe's, the soildiers may well assure themselves an advantage, wherein we suppose, they will have cause to take no small contentment. Captain Ireland is to command the foot as colonell, who being so well known to you all and the countrey, we need not use many words concerning him, wishing you that you will give the like testimony of him that we have done. For the by-gone arrears, due both to the horse and foot, they will expect reasonable satisfaction from you, wherein we pray you to take the best course you can with all speed; chiefly they that list themselves for Ireland, must be considered as deserving particular encouragements, and that it may be known who are willing to serve the Parliament against those bloody rebels, whose hatred to our religion and nation hath engaged them in these detestable attempts: we intreat you to comminicate unto them what is intended in such manner as you shall think most convenient; and you may assure them that we shall not be wanting in our endeavours, wherin they may be concerned: Here the particular transaction wee must refer to your wisdoms, desiring you to shew all such respects to Colonell Roper, when he shall come unto you, as belongs to a gentleman of his worth in a service of this nature. And that you would inform us of your proceedings, that wee may contribute all wee can to so necessary a work, and we remayne,

"Your assured friends and servants."

"Westminster, 23rd June, 1646."

A List of the Names of all such Persons as were in Commission for Justices of the Peace, for the County of Derby, as they stood in Michaelmas Term, 1650, from a MS. of J. Reynolds, jun. 8 Sep. 1773, now penes Adam Wolley, esq.

William Lenthal, Speaker
 Oliver Cromwell, Lord General
 John Bradshaw, Lord President
 Bulstrode Whitlock }
 Richard Keeble } Commissioners of the Great Seal
 John Lisle }
 Philip Earl of Pembroke
 Thomas Lord Fairfax
 Henry Rolle, C. J. upper Bench
 Oliver St. John, C. J. Common Pleas
 Philip Jermyn, J. of upper Bench
 Edward Prideaux, Attorney General
 John Fuliston, Jus. of C. P.

N. B. The six first, and the ninth were in Commission for every County in England and Wales; the tenth and twelfth for every County in England; and those that follow for Derbyshire only.

Nicholas Leake
 Sir Francis Burdett, of Foremark, bart.
 Sir Edward Coke, of Longford, bart.
 Sir Edward Leech, of Shipley, knight
 Sir Samuel Sleigh, of Ash, knight
 John Gell, of Hopton, esq.
 John Mundy, of Markeaton, esq.
 Nathaniel Hallows, of Muggington, esq.
 Robert Wilnot, of Chaddesden, esq.
 Christopher Horton, of Catton, esq.
 Thomas Sanders, of Little Ireton and Caldwell, esq.
 Randle Ashenhurst, of Beard Hall, esq.
 Lionel Fanshawe, of Fanshawe Gate, esq.
 Francis Revell, of Carlingthwaite, esq.
 Anthony Morewood, of Alfreton, esq.
 James Abney, of Wilesley, esq.
 William Wolley, of Riber, esq.
 Edward Gill, of Brimington, esq.
 Robert Eyre, of Highlowe, esq.

Edward Pegge, of Beauchief, esq.
Ralph Clarke, of Chesterfield, esq.

N. B. All the foregoing were of the Quorum, and the following were not.

William Bache, of Stanton, esq.

Edward Charlton, of Sandiacre, esq.
Jervas Bennet, of Snelson, esq.
Edward Manlove, of Ashburne, counsellor
John Wright
Nathaniel Barton
John Spateman, of Tansley and Rodenook, esq.
Samuel Taylor.

"To the Supreme Authority of this nation, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.

"The humble petition of divers persons, inhabitants in the County of Derby, whose names are hereunto subscribed on behalf of themselves and others;

"Sheweth,

"That the Honourable House of Commons were pleased in August, 1646, to order that the sum of £5000. should be raised by the said County for disbanding of the Derbyshire forces, which said moneys were to be repaid out of the Composition of Delinquents estates in the said County, that £3981. 10s. part of the said £5000. was repaid, according to the said order, to Sir John Curson and Sir John Cook, by the Treasurers at Goldsmith's Hall, and the remaining sum being £1018. 10s. transferred to be paid out of Dean and Chapter's lands, but afterwards, in September, 1650, it was ordered that the said £1018. 10s. should be paid out of Delinquents estates which shall be sold. Now because the petitioners are many of them poor men, and have been long out of their moneys, and are not able to subsist without present payment thereof, having been at great charge, and spent much money in attending to get satisfaction of the moneys remainings due to them, and which was advanced by order, and for the service of the Parliament, and for which many of them have paid interest ever since the borrowing thereof. They humbly pray your Honours to commiserate their sad condition, that you will be pleased to give order that payment of the said sum of £1018. 10s. may be made unto them by some of your Treasurers for Delinquent's Estates for Composition.

"And they shall ever pray, &c."*

Presented September, 1654.

In 1655, there was an Ordinance by the Parliament for the Decimation of the Cavaliers, whereby all that had borne arms for Charles the First, or declared themselves in his interest, were to pay the tenth part of their estates that were left, to support the charge of the Commonwealth, without regard to future compositions, or any articles upon which they surrendered.

List of Gentlemen of the County of Derby, who compounded, extracted from "A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have Compounded for their Estates," 1655, 8vo.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
William Bullock, Norton	...	40	0	0	Sir John Harpur, Cawk, bart.	...	578	18	2
Francis Cavendish, Debridg (Doveridge)	480	0	0	Gabriel Jackson, Langley	...	8	8	4	
Aston Cokayne, Ashborn	556	0	0	John Low, Hasland, gent.	...	153	6	8	
Patrick Cock, Tibshelf, gent.	51	0	0	Edward Low, Alderwaslee, esq. with John					
Thomas Cook, Melbourn, esq.	2200	0	0	and Arthur, his sons	...	221	0	0	
Wolstan Dixey, Normanton, esq.	1835	0	0	John Milward, Snitterton, esq.	...	1000	0	0	
Rowland Eyre, Bradway, gent.	50	6	8	Sir Thomas Milward, Eaton upon Dove	360	0	0		
George Eyre, Hathersage	25	0	0	Henry Merry, Barton Park, esq.	...	1640	0	0	
Sir Simon Every, Egginton, bart. by his				John Miles, Ednaston, gent.	...	0	10	0	
son, Sir Henry	110	0	0	William Milnes, Ednaston, gent.	...	39	1	8	
William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, esq.				Robert Maskew, Dunston, gent.	...	60	0	0	
with £55. per annum settled on the				Richard Peacock, Ashborn, gent.	...	2742	0	0	
Ministry	450	0	0	Gervas Pole, Wakebridge, gent.	...	255	0	0	
John Fretchvile, Stavely, esq.	575	0	0	Sir Francis Rodes, Barlborough, with £50.					
Ann and Dorothy Fitzherbert, Recus. per				per annum settled	...	30	0	0	
John Fitzherbert, purchaser	79	6	8	John Shalcross, Shalcross	...	400	0	0	
Richard and George Greaves, Beeley, gents.	160	0	0	John Statham, Tansley, gent.	...	29	10	0	
Henry Gilbert, Locko, esq.	680	0	0	Franclis Stevenson, Unston	...	8	6	8	
Sir John Harpur, Swarkston, with £110.				John Wolly (qu. if not Wollaston) of Roun-					
per annum settled	4000	0	0	stone, esq.	...	150	0	0	
Sir Henry Hunlock, Wingerworth	1458	0	0	Lord Chesterfield, for John Ferrers	...	400	0	0	

	£.	s.	d.	
Lady Elizabeth Cook—Thomas Cooke, esq.	75	0	0	Derby, and £40. <i>per annum</i> upon the Vicar of <i>Weston</i> ; for which his whole fine of £1300. is remitted.
Lord Deyncourt, for Lawrence and Thomas Leake, esqrs. with £382. per ann. settled 1994	12	7	12 Maii, 1647.	
William Fitzherbert, Recus. per William Brereton and James Blanch, purchasers	447	6	8	William Fitzherbert, of <i>Tissington</i> , in the county of Derby, esq. to settle £55. <i>for ever</i> upon the Church of <i>Tissington</i> ; for which he is allowed £560. <i>settled</i> .
Edward Goodman, Mantlyn, Derby	46	10	8	
Henry and Mary Powtrell, Recus. per Clement Powtrell, purchaser	1	14 Julii, 1647.
	10	Januarius, 1645.		
<i>Sir John Harpur</i> , of <i>Swarkeseton</i> , in the county of Derby, knight, to settle £110. <i>per annum</i> : viz. £20. <i>per annum</i> upon the Vicar of <i>Barrow</i> , £10. <i>per annum</i> upon the Church at <i>Ticknall</i> , and £50. <i>per annum</i> upon the Church of <i>Repton</i> ; for which he is to be allowed £583. and so his fine of £4583. is reduced to £4000.				

18 Aprilis, 1646.

John Bulloke, of *Darleigh*, in the county of Derby, esq. to settle £150. *for ever* : viz. £90. *per annum* upon

1659. "August 12th was White's Fryday, the town then making an insurrection against the then usurped powers ;" an account of which is given in the following letter.

"The Copy of a Letter from an Officer under the Lord Lambert, giving an account of a rising in Derby. Of Colonel Charles White, his proclaiming Booth's Declaration. And how they were dispersed. Communicated in letters from Colonel Sanders, Colonel Mitchell, and Major Barton, to the Lord Lambert, with the last news from Chester and Liverpoole. August 26th, 1659.

A Letter from an Officer under the Lord Lambert, giving an account of a rising in Derby.

"Honoured Sir

"Since I saw you I have had little rest, for the Lord Lambert required me to wait upon him towards Cheshire ; and this day being at Stafford, news was brought him of a rising in Derby ; for the quelling of which he presently ordered one hundred dragoons, and about one hundred and fifty horse, to march for Derby, giving the command to Major Grove, and commanded me to goe with him. Away we marcht to Uteter (where we are now) intending resovedly to fall into them at Derby this night : but while we were refreshing, a messenger came with letters from Colonel Sanders, Colonel Mitchell, and Major Barton, to give an account that the business was at present ended. The beginning was this : Yesterday divers Commissioners being busie in raising and settling the Militia, about eleven o'clock Colonel Charles White, with some few came into the town, and openly proclaimed Booth's declaration, whereupon all the town rose, shut up their shops, seased upon many of the Militia horses with shouting. Captain Doughty turned on their side, and drew many of his new men to him, and in the midst of this confusion, Colonel Sanders came in amongst them, asking them what they would have, drew them all to the Green, where they all desired him to own their quarrel, and be their leader ; he refused, and had liberty to go home, and afterwards they drew into the town, and moultered away, so that this morning there was not one left to appear, the active townsmen crying *Peavy* ; and thus our journey is stopped, and we are upon returning, save one troop goes forward thither. Now for Chester, this was the last news, at seven o'clock this day to the Lord Lambert : that the enemies numbers doe something lessen. We have had eighteen troupe in their teethes these three daies, but can doe little for want of our foot ; but we shall quickly now, for they lay the last night at Stafford : and untill they come up, for conveniency of provision and quarters, our brigade of horse lye about Drayton. They doe make much of Liverpoole, Colonel Ireland is governor, 'tis thought some of their hot spirits begin now to coole, they will ere long be lapt closer together. I am both weary and in haste.

"I remaine, Yours to serve,
"S. S."

"Uteter, August 13th, 3 o'clock."

"Thursday, September 1st, 1659.

"Having in our last stated something touching the late insurrection in Cheshire, be pleased to take a short review of the High Sheriff and Magistrates of Derby, who having proclaimed Sir George Booth's declaration at the market-place immediately after being suppressed, was appointed forthwith to proclaim the Parliament proclamation, wherein Sir George and his adherents were declared traytors, in which it is to be noted, that they themselves were concluded guilty. Since which time there is seised the Earl of Chesterfield, Sir Henry Every,

Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Grey of Risley, my Lord Stamford's son, several Aldermen, and persons of estate. The heat of the insurrection being over, divers counties begin to look pale fac'd, especially those where the Militia revolted, more particularly Captain Doughty at Derby, who meeting Colonel White, shook hands with him, and said, they were agreed; bid the people arm, and stand for the country, shewed them where the arms and powder was, appointed officers of foot, caused the bells to be wrung backwards, and endeavoured to apprehend Captain Hope; but was prevented by Colonel Mitchel, who put a stop to the further accessions of the countey. In this design, the Ministers did severally invite their parishes, only Mr. Swetnam adhered to the Parliament, and said, they were fools. Yet Mr. Siden, minister of Langley (whom Colonel Sanders had before sent into Lancashire to dissuade their proceedings) returned so much their instrument, that he appeared before the Commissioners with his sword, and pistol cockt, declaring high words to Colonel Sanders. Colonel White, who first appeared in Nottinghamshire, and afterward put the town of Derby into combustion, is ordered to be brought up to London."*

* Weekly Post, 150.

FINIS.

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